"THE SECRETS OF THE NIGHT"
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 84 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1925.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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(Incorporated in England.)
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P and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
1925			
10th Apl.	RAZMAK‡ ..		10,000
11th "	NALDERA ..		15,997
18th "	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th "	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	DELTA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th "	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th "	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd "	CHINA ..		7,952
30th "	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
13th "	RAZMAK ..	MOREA *	10,911
20th "	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th "	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th "	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,941
18th "	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th "	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x	20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th "	DELTA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
15th "	CALEDONIA.		7,622
22nd "	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th "	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

‡ Extra Steamer, terminates voyage at Marseilles

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925		
16th April	DUMANA	8,427
30th "	WARFIELD*	6,060
14th May	A Steamer* ..	..
28th "	GAZANA*	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th "	DURENDA*	7,241

* Cargo vessel only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
14th April	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY.
17th "	KIDDERPORE*	5,334	
24th "	JEYPORE* ..	5,318	
28th "	MIRZAPORE* ..	6,715	
28th "	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN‡
23rd May	NAGPORE	5,283	
26th "	DELTA	8,097	MALOJA
4th June.	LAHORE ..	5,282	
9th "	SARDINIA ..	6,684	DEVANHA
15th "	ALIPORE ..	5,273	
23rd "	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
31st July.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

8th April	..	BARJORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
10th "	..	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
11th "	..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
13th "		VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
15th "	..	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa

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N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tottori Maru.	F. Matsukura.	5973	20th Mar.	10th April
Nagano Maru	S. Kuba	3824	30th "	15th "
Tenpaisan Maru.	K. Miyamoto.	5019	6th Apr.	20th
Asuka Maru.	T. Kusakari	7559	13th "	24th "
Calcutta Maru.	A. Yamashita.	5339	28th "	12th May
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	845	16th May	30th "

*Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Singapore ..	300	216	158	105	84
Hongkong ..	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

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Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
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Reserved Fund	80,500,000

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Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuap	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24	30,65,586
Reserve Fund	25,70,000

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Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
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Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
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Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
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Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserved Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

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L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

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ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
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Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 21,50,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS:
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LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges. particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK:
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
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R986

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C RM985

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N W8

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PB R991

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P R977B.

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PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the

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"Sunday Chronicle,"
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A

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A 23026

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A R992

WANTED in small State in Kathiawar qualified ELECTRO MECHANICAL ENGINEER with practical experience, not less than 5 years, competent repairing Motors essential. Salary according to qualification. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 735, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 23059

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A 23040

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A23035

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A23034

WANTED SUPERINTENDENT of copying department with good general education, thorough knowledge of English and reliable in checking the accuracy of copies. Similar experience in a Government Office, a recommendation. Commencing salary Rs. 150 per mensem. Apply with full particulars of nature and extent of experience and with copy of testimonials and references to Messrs. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO., Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.
A 23022

WANTED for the dredger "Sandpiper" near Rohri Sind, a capable and energetic ENGINEER with Marine experience Second Class B of test preferred but second class Inland Steam Vessel Act essential. Dredging experience not necessary but will be given preference. State salary required. Applications will be received by the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Shikarpur Canals District, at Sukkur upto 31st May, 1925. Applicant, who is finally appointed by the Chief Engineer in Sind will be required to join at Rohri. Selected applicants may be required to appear in person for an interview with the Chief Engineer in Sind for which single second class Railway or steamer fare will be paid each way. Applicant's age should not be more than 35 years and he should be of robust constitution. (Sd.) N. N. VARTAK, Chief Engineer in Sind.
A 23022

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

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GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE STANDARD MILLS CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 8th April, 1925, at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.)

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 30th March, 1925, to THURSDAY, the 9th April, 1925, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
For and on behalf of the Standard Mills Co., Ltd.,
Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents.
By their Constituted Attorney,
S. D. SAKLATVALA,
Bombay, 25th March, 1925.
C2296

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

WE, the undersigned request all the Shareholders of the Company, who are entitled to vote to be present at the Annual General and Extra-ordinary General meetings convened by the Company to-day the 8th inst at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Company's Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, where questions of great interest to the Shareholders are going to be discussed.

S. R. BOMONJI
MADHOWDAS G. L. PASTA,
R987

CHEAP TICKETS FOR EASTER HOLIDAYS.

CONCESSION TICKETS at a fare and one-third for first and second class, and at a fare and half for Inter class passengers for double journey will be issued to passengers travelling for distances over 50 miles from 9th to 12th April, 1925, available for completion of return journey up to midnight of 15th April, 1925.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTERSON,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 28-3-1925. 22987

NOTICE

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for posts of SUB-INSPECTORS in the Bombay City Police Force.

2. Only Indians, who are residents of the Bombay Presidency and possess the following qualifications need apply:—

Age—Between 22 and 25 years.

(N. B. In proof of the correct date of birth the applicant will have to produce in original at the time of selection (1) an Extract from the Municipal or village register of births, or a Memo from the Municipal Officer or Mamlatdar of the Taluka, that the applicant's date of birth is not traceable in the register of births, (2) a horoscope, (3) entries in books of family accounts, (4) certified copies of School or College registers, and (5) any other evidence).

Education.—Must have passed at least the School Leaving Examination.

A good knowledge of Marathi or Gujarati is essential.

Height.—Not less than 5'-5".

Chest measurement.—Not less than 33" (deflated).

Certificates from two respectable persons as to moral character and social standing.

3. The selected candidates will be required to undergo a course of training for 18 months at the Central Police Training School, Nasik, commencing from 6th July, 1925. During the course of training they will draw a monthly allowance of Rs. 40 and will have to conform to all the rules and regulations of the School. On successfully passing out of the School they will be appointed as Sub-Inspectors on probation for 12 months on pay Rs. 125 per mensem rising to Rs. 200 by an annual increment of Rs. 5, plus free quarters, a free outfit of uniform on appointment, conveyance allowance at Rs. 15 per mensem and clothing allowance at Rs. 10 per mensem. On expiry of the probationary period they will be confirmed if found satisfactory.

4. Before admission into the School the selected candidates will be required to pass a physical test to show that they are thoroughly fit for outdoor employment and are free from any disease likely to interfere with their efficiency as Police Officers; they must be vaccinated or if already vaccinated must be re-vaccinated.

5. Intending applicants should forward their applications written in their own handwriting with copies of certificates and testimonials to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, before the 15th May, 1925.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 25th March, 1925. 22992

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.

IN VIEW of the fact that in terms of the Articles of Association of the Company no proxies can be received by the Company between the day of an original meeting and an adjournment thereof the Board of Directors consider that there is no likelihood that the necessary quorum will be present at the adjourned meetings of the holders of Second Preference Shares, Ordinary Shares and Deferred Shares to be held upon the 15th, 16th and 17th April, 1925, respectively and that the meetings will probably be dissolved at the expiration of half an hour from the time named for the holding thereof.

The Board of Directors consider it proper to intimate this to the Shareholders to save the Shareholders, as far as possible, from the inconvenience of attending Meetings which will probably be abortive.

Dated this 17th day of March 1925.

By Order of the Board,
Tata Sons Limited Agents,
R. D. TATA
Director
23005

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England).

CANCELLATION OF TRAINS ON THE HARBOUR BRANCH.

ON FRIDAY, the 10th instant 687 Down and 688 Up running between Gowari and Bandra will be cancelled.

625 Dn. 627 Dn. 624 Up and 626 Up will run between Victoria Terminus and Sewri only as under.

	625 Dn.	627 Dn.
V. Terminus	13 20	13 55
Sewri	arr. 13 40	14 15
	624 Up.	626 Up.
Sewri	dep. 14 15	14 25
V. Terminus	arr. 14 33	14 45

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
23054

GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of Inspectresses of Schools, Mandalay and Moulmein, Burma.

1. Qualifications required:—

Distinguished British or Indian University qualifications.

2. The appointments will, in the first instance, be on a temporary basis for a period of one year on an initial pay of Rs. 400 per mensem plus Rs. 75 per mensem Burma Allowance plus Rs. 50 per mensem Overseas pay (Overseas pay being admissible only to officers of non-Indian domicile.) The appointments are likely to be included in the I.E.S., (Women's Branch) at an early date. The pay and conditions of that service are given below.

3. The pay of appointments in the I.E.S. (Women's Branch) is Rs. 400-25-850. Above this scale there is a selection grade for which all members of the service are eligible, rising from Rs. 900 per mensem to Rs. 1,050 per mensem. Officers appointed to the service also receive an Overseas pay of Rs. 50 per mensem if they are of non-Indian domicile and a Burma Allowance rising from Rs. 75 per mensem on the minimum pay to Rs. 135 a month on pay plus overseas pay of Rs. 1,100 per mensem. The appointments are pensionable.

4. Officers already in Government service appointed to the I.E.S. (Women's Branch) receive as initial pay an amount made up of pay plus Overseas pay which is a multiple of Rs. 25 next above the pay that they are drawing at the time of appointment.

5. In addition to the pay and Overseas pay stated above, Officers of non-Indian domicile are granted second-class return passages four times during their service when proceeding out of India on furlough.

6. Applications should be submitted to the Secretary to the Government of Burma, Department of Education, Local Government and Public Health Secretariat, Rangoon, (not by name), so as to reach him not later than the 1st May, 1925.

J. CLAGUE,
Secretary to the Government of Burma,
Department of Education, Local Government and Public Health.
Dated, Rangoon, the 30th March, 1925. 23062

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY

NOTICE.

EASTER HOLIDAY TRAFFIC, 1925.

THIS Railway will run additional trains as follows:—

Colaba to Surat.—THURSDAY, 9th April, 1925, departure 9-40 p.m. from Colaba, stopping at all stations north of Virar, except Saphala and Kelva Road.

Surat to Colaba.—MONDAY, 13th April, 1925, departure Surat 1 p.m. and 9 p.m. halting at important stations.

For further details apply to Station Masters or to the undersigned's office.

E. TREVOR ROBINSON,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 6th April, 1925. C23048

TENDERS.

COORG SANDALWOOD.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of about 20 tons of Mi'wa chilta, and about 5 tons of Basola bukni. Delivery will be made at the Fraserpet Koti, in June, 1925.

Tenders should reach the undersigned on or before April 30th, 1925, and will be opened at noon on May 1st in the Chief Forest Office.

For further particulars apply to C. G. DARRINGTON, Chief Forest Officer, Coorg Mercara. C23053

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE

OFFERS are invited for purchase of COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS known as "ASARWA MILLS" at Ahmedabad, containing 23,576 Ring Spindles and 456 Looms with Preparatory Machinery, Buildings, Godowns, etc. A compound of 10 acres. Buildings and machinery believed to be in good condition; situated near Asarwa Railway Station at Ahmedabad. Particulars may be obtained and Buildings and Machinery seen by application to BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO., near Railway Station, AHMEDABAD, and title deeds relating to Mill premises at the Office of Messrs. PAYNE & CO., Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY. Offers should be forwarded to F. E. Dinshaw, Esq., 54, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

There is no undertaking that the highest or any offer shall be accepted.
R988

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

NOTICE

AN auction will be held in the office of the Land Manager, Bombay Improvement Trust on THURSDAY, the 16th April, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time) for leasing temporarily plot of vacant land, situated at the junction of Parel Road, Bhendy Bazaar and Chunam Kiln Street for a period of 3 YEARS for erecting shops or godowns.

Plan and conditions of the lease can be had from the office of the LAND MANAGER, Bombay Improvement Trust, on payment of annas eight only.
C23057

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. VITHALDAS JUG MOHANDAS MODY and MANGALDAS JAMNADAS MODY, of Bombay inhabitants, have contracted to purchase the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All those two several pieces or parcels of Fazandari land or ground now formed into one together with the stable standing thereon situate at Cavel Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eighty and six-ninths (80 6/9) square yards and bearing New Survey No. 1/732 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 3899, Street No. 216, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East and West by public passage, on the North by the house of Khimji Jutha, on or towards the South by the house of Gopalji Pradhan.

Dated this 7th day of April, 1925.
N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C23056

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition of Letters of Administration de bonis non of the property and credits of Padamsey Pragji, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant ..... Deceased.

Bai BAHIBAI, wife of Premji Kanji, also of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this first day of April in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. PATEL,

The 1st day of April, 1925.
Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C23055

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CAVEL STREET OR GAIWADI.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY (TO-DAY) THE 8TH APRIL AT 5 P.M. (S.T.)
Suit No. 196 of 1925.
Karamsey v Gordhandas.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction the following property on the premises on WEDNESDAY, (THIS DAY) the 8th April at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Cavel Street in the Oart called Kaival alias Gaiwadi in the Bhuleshwar Registration Sub-district of the Island of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 87½ sq yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 115, New Survey No. 200 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 3755 and Street No. 102 and bounded on or towards the North partly by the House of Anna Maria Baccaro and partly by Public Street on or towards the East by the house of Hercules Athuide on or towards the South by the house of Elias Perreira and on or towards the West by Public Street and house of Anna Clara Viegas and bearing Cadastral No.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaisankar Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors, to the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE ON SUNDAY, THE 19TH APRIL AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

On SUNDAY, the 19th April at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, Narayan Dabholkar Road, now known as Lands-End Road, very valuable and made-to-order season wood furniture of the latest design and workmanship rich glass, crockery and platedware, solid blackwood open carved furniture, Jacobine furniture leather lined, "Sharaton" suite, Chesterfield, and drawing room suits valuable books and book cases, rich carpets, fancy mirror cabinets, Parisian bronze, terracotta and marble figures, large mirror back side boards and dumbwaiters, revolving top writing table, office chairs, glass door silver and book cases, Gun Saxonai book case with valuable books, rich engravings, wall and table clocks, large mirror back chiffoniers, one cottage piano phonograph, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, hat stands, easy chairs, meat safes, teapoys, aluminium utensils etc., etc.

The property of Hon. Mr Justice E. M. Pratt, I.C.S.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFES, ETC.

ON THURSDAY, THE 9TH APRIL AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator The Indian Lion Assurance Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 9th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at Apollo street, opp. Union Bank, the following suca as writing tables, chairs, cupboards, copying press, typewriters, Godrej and India Safes, partitions, book-stands electric fans, name boards, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSIERY FACTORY TOGETHER WITH ITS MACHINERY AND STORES AND CORRUGATED IRON SHED.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 3771 of 1924 (official Assignee vs. Fatmabai) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on FRIDAY the 17th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Grant Road, near Tram Terminus.

One Hosiery Factory, consisting of Electric Dynamo with accessories, weaving looms Iron rulers, Bobbins iron wheels, wooden table, chairs, cupboards wooden stands, one corrugated iron shed, etc. etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 118 BAGS GROUND NUTS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 182 of 1925, (Navinchandra vs. Amritlal) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at Khanoo Moosa's Godown No. 37/33 Musjid Siding Road, Warwadr Road, Dana Bunder, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.)

About 118 bags ground nuts about 36 khandies.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FOFALWADY LANE, BHULESHWAR.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property at the premises on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) under instructions of Mr. Jamietram Jivanram, the surviving executor of the late Seth Jamnadas Lalubhai in pursuance of the Decree of the High Court dated the 3rd day of April, 1925, made in suit No. 784 of 1925 O.S.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (esse Redeemed) land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Fofalwady Lane, Bhuleshwar in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 216 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 536, New No. 2605, Old Survey No. 60 and New Survey No. 529 and 563 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Kalljanji Shivji, on or towards the West by the house of Dulabh Jagdish, on or towards the North by the Fofalwady Lane and on or towards the South by the Sweepers' passage and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward Nos. 5276 and Street No. 13.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their rooms or to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Vendor at their office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort.

AUCTION SALL OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SANKLI STREET, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Gulam Hoosen Mulla Dossaji and in pursuance of the power of sale conferred by the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 6th day of April, 1920, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on THURSDAY the 7th day of May, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property in one lot:—

FIRSTLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of Foras land together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at Sankli Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 580 square yards or thereabouts forming part of a large piece of land registered under Collector's Old Nos. 29, 95, 96, 49, 172, 281 and 191, New Nos. 13531, 13692, C/13710, 13552, 13688 and 13803, Old Survey Nos. 283, 284, 294 and 295 and New Survey Nos. 1, 2, 3/3549, 1 B/3587, 3 F & 4C/3550 and part of 3589 or some of them bounded, on the East by Plot No. 20 on the West by proposed passage, on the North by Plot No. 18 and on the South by proposed passage and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward No. 3914 (3) and Street Nos. 101 B.

SECONDLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of Foras vacant land at Sankli Street, without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring about 136 square yards forming part of a large piece of land registered under Collector's Old Nos. 29, 95, 96, 49, 172, 281 and 191, New Nos. 13531, 13692, C/13710, 13552, 13688 and 13803 or some of them and bounded on the North and East by the property firstly above described and on the South and West by a portion of the private road and beyond that by plots Nos. 15, 16, and 24 and bearing New Survey Nos. 1, 2, 3/3549 and 1 B/3587.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Pardunji P. Pavri, Solicitor, Great Western Buildings Bake House Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.,

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURES, ETC., AT DOUGALL ROAD, BALLARD ESTATE.

This Day, Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Amrut" Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, the very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture bu the best known makers rich dining table and chairs, full sized sideboards, dinner wagons, marble top tables, ice chest, attractive silver, glass, crockery and platedware by well-known makers, cottage piano, specially made leather-lined chesterfield suites, tapestry lined drawing room suites, table ornaments, brass and chinaware, large office tables, ladies' writing desks, best seasoned wood almyrahs, dressing tables and chests, single and double iron and wooden bedsteads, dinner service meatsafes, Remington typewriter, etc., etc.

The property of Capt. W. Veitch.

Furniture is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MOHILI, KURLA.

By the order of B. N. Leang Esq., the official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the state and effects of Haji Rahimtoola Gulamhussein traded as R. Mahomed Jaffer and Co. (Insolvent) and in pursuance of the order of High the Court at Bombay in Insolvency No. 327 of 1927 made in the matter of the said Insolvent dated the 19th day of May 1924 and with the consent of W. F. Murdock the duly constituted Attorney of A. S. Henry & Co. Ltd. the equitable Mortgagees of the property and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Ismail Rahimbhoy Vally, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction on Monday the 28th April 1925 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 122 Apollo Street, Fort, the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in the property described below.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land situate at Mohili Pot Tukdi Kurla Tukdi and Jilla Thana Taluka Salsette bearing Old Survey No. 47 (1) 47 (2) and 47, Falni No. 7 Revision Survey No. 47 Hissa No. 2 Admeasuring 35 3/4 goonthas or 4845 square yards or thereabouts situate on the East side of the public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Little and Co. Attorneys for the Official Assignee of Bombay, at their office at Central Bank Building Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING

APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON IRON PIPES, WIRE ROPE, LIFE JACKETS, EMPTY OIL CASKS, DRUMS, TINS, CASES, MANILLA ROPE, WOODEN RACKS, OLD LINEN CHAIN ETC.

ONE MOTOR CAR OVERLAND FOUR.

Messrs. MENESSE and CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 14th April, 1925 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the P and O. Dockyard, Mazagaon, the above mentioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

NEW RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD

FOR THREE WEEKS ONLY.

WEDNESDAY, 8th April, 1925, at (p.m.8-30

SWAYAMWAR

FRIDAY, 10th April 1925, at (p m. 3 Noon)

EKACH PYALA

SATURDAY, 11th April, 1925, at (p.m.3 Noon)

ASHA NIRASHA

SUNDAY, 12th April 1925, at (p.m. 3 Noon)

NAND KUMAR

MONDAY, 13th April, 1925, at (p.m. 3 Noon)

SAUBHADRA.

Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

Royal Opera House

TO-NIGHT 6, 8 & 10 P.M.

FLORENCE VIDOR

IN

"ALICE ADAMS"

A screen production pf Booth Tarkington's prize novel. Written for every girl who craves luxury and taken from every day life. It is heart interesting because of its vivid realisation.

"FELIX STRIKES IT RICH"

AN AMUSING COMEDY

PATHE GAZETTE

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, and As. 4 (including Tax)

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 and 1 p. m. and 5 p. m. and 11 p. m.

DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

FROM FRIDAY 10TH APRIL TO FRIDAY 17TH APRIL

UNIVERSAL-JEWELS WEEK!

One Drama for One Day Only!

FRIDAY 10TH APRIL

"THE BUTTERFLY"

SATURDAY 11TH APRIL.

"ROSE OF PARIS"

SUNDAY 12TH APRIL

"WINE"

MONDAY 13TH APRIL

"FAST WORKER"

TUESDAY, 14TH APRIL

"LADY OF QUALITY"

WEDNESDAY 15TH APRIL

"SPORTING YOUTH"

THURSDAY 16TH APRIL

"K—THE UNKNOWN"

FRIDAY 17TH. APRIL

"GAIETY GIRL"

Please note our

DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

One Picture for One Day Only! A these films are

ENTIRELY NEW

Copies Specially ordered out for the Happy Easter Week!

8 New different pictures one for a day 8

AT THE

WEST-END

CINEMA—New Churney Road.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM

Presents

THIS WEEK

KRISHNA FILM Co.'s

KOHINOOR PRODUCTION

DEVI TODI

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

IMPERIAL

Continues

for one week more

Kohinoor's most artistic and historical film

"VEER KUNAL"

Daily four shows at:—

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M.

Extra shows at:—

Saturday, Sunday and Good Friday the 10th April at 3-30 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK—a Superb Chadwick Drama

"I AM THE MAN"

6 parts—featuring America's Greatest Actor

LIONEL BARRYMORE

A tale of Interesting Mystery and High-class Society Life Circumstantial evidence puts a young actress in a very awkward position with a charge of murder, and the real murderer chuckling over her plight. See the

GORGEOUS CABARAT AND DANCING SCENES

The programme includes the International News. To-night 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA New Churney Road.

WELLINGTON

To-Night and this week a roaringly funny

UNIVERSAL-JEWEL

Comedy Drama in 7 parts

"THE SECRETS OF THE NIGHT"

featuring an all-star cast, including

MADGE BELLAMY JAMES KIRKWOOD

The laughter-provoking story of a Bank Director who wanted to die, but whom nobody was willing to shoot. The Coroner turned the whole house into a veritable Bedlam—a mad house let loose.

The Programme includes the International News. To-Night 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 7.

S S Clan Macbryne, Smith, Liverpool.
S S Flowergate, Thealler, Rangoon.
S S Dumana, Stockwell, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

April 8.

S S Barjora, Sammuel, Busreh.
S S Gamavia, Kinner, Karachi.
S S Cape Ortegal, McMaster, Rangoon.
S S Circassia, Rowe, Liverpool.
S S Kabinga, Readwin, Hull.
S S Skuld, Hansen Bangkok.
S S Turkistan, Davies, Hamburg.

LOADING.

April 7.

Steamer Tarporisan Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Kohinoor for Rangoon.
Steamer Flowergate for Rangoon.
Steamer Dumana for Antwerp.

S S Clan MacBryne:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macbryne, 2978 tons, Captain W C Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Flowergate:—The S S N Company's steamer Flowergate, 3226 tons, Captain F. Thealler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice and timber.

S S Dumana:—The B I S N Company's steamer Dumana, 5112 tons, Captain A Stockwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Barjora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barjora, 1908 tons Captain W Sammuel, will sail today from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers

S S Cape Ortegal:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Cape Ortegal, 3136 tons, Captain W McMaster, will sail to-day from harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo

S S Circassia:—The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 4370 tons, Captain W B Rome, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Turkistan: The B I S N Company's steamer Turkistan, 3178 tons, Captain W H Davies, will sail to-day from harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Kabinga:—The J F Company's steamer Kabinga 2925 tons,, Captain E Readwin, will sail to-day from harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, April 6.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

2 Naldera, 8856, London, 11/4, M M & Co.
4 Schiedijk, 4435, Colombo, 9/4, E D Sassoon and Co.
5 Ct. Genoa 3965, Antwerp 9/4 K N and Co.
7 City of Manchester 3566, London, 23/4, K N Co.
8 Genova 4207, Genova, 15/4, L Triestino.
11 Razmak 4937 Marseilles 10/4, M M & Co.
12 Bratton Castle, 4154, Karachi 8/4 F F C & Co Ltd.
12A Chelura 742 N F N F. C E B P. T.
15 Tottori Maru 3700 Kobe, N F. N Y K.
16 North Cornwall, 2660, Phi' 10/4 J J and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Cleopatra, 2,532. Genoa 6/4, Graham T Co.
4 Varsova 1957, Busrah 10/4 M M & Co.
5 Capodimonte 3544, Genoa, 10/4 L Triestino.
6 Nagono Maru 2,281, Tuticorin, 12/4, N Y Kaisha.
7 Vigo 3253, Hull, 11/4 J Finlay & Co.
9 Tirreno, 2786 Hamburg, 7/4 L Edwards & Co.
10/11 Tannenfels 1745, Karachi, 7/4 L Edwards Ltd.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Ischia 2470, Genoa, N.F. Lloyd T & M L.
C & R Panaghis 3192, Dunkirk, 804 T M & Co.
D & E Honolulu Maru, 3,541, Japan 11/4, O S Kaisha.
E Nethergate, 3197, Antwerp, N F. T M & Co.
H Magwe 170, Alleppy. N.F. Bhajikar and Khopkar.
N Kidderpore 3263, Kobe, N. F. M. M. & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 10th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Morea due about 1th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Ranpura due about 24th April, Agents P & O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 1st May, Agents P & O S N Co.
China due about 8th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Razmak due about 11th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 15th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 22nd May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Maloja due about 29th May, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Warfield due about 8th April, Agent M M & Co.
Masula due about 20th April, Agent M M & Co.
Gazana due about 4th May, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia due about 9th April, Agent G T Co.
City of London due about 11th April, Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 24th April, Agent G T Co.
Tarantia due about 3rd May, Agent G T Co.
City of York due about 8th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 17th May, Agent K N Co.
Clan Macwhirter, due about 18th April, Agent J F Co.
City of Brisbane due about 17th April, Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 24th May, Agent Graham T Co.
Massilia due about 7th June, Agent Graham T Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent Graham T Co.
S S Circassia due about 6th July, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HULL.

Bassano due about 20th April, Agent J F Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Teneriffa due about 18th April, Agent G T Co.
Vinstra due about 18th May, Agent G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Hohenfels, due about 8th April, Agent L Edward.
Sternfels due about 12th April, Agent L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk, due about 8th May, Agent E D Sassoon Co
Bovenkirk due about 18th April, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 18th April, L. T. C.
Pilsna due about 18th May, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Isarco due about 23th April, Agent M Italiana.
Aquileia due about 1st May, Agent M Italiana.
Massini due about 20th May, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Sutton Hall due about 18th April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Shanghai due about 7th April Agent F F Campbell Co
Kathlamba due about 23rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Algio due about 7th April, Agent Volkart Bros.
Steel Mariner due about 7th April, Agent M M & Co.

FROM KOBE.

Asuka Maru due about 10th April, Agent N Y K.
Argun Maru due about 10th April Agent O S K.
Uga Maru, due about 14th April, Agent O S K.
Borneo Maru, due about 25th April, Agent O S K.
Sumatra Maru, due about 10th May, Agent O S K.
Tenpalsan Maru due about 6th April, Agent N Y K.

FROM CHINA.

Mirzapore due about 16th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 19th April, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandala due about 18th April, Agent M M Co.

EXPORT.

7-4-25.

S S Ischia for Genoa:—100 tons old iron, H K M Jaitha & Sons; 1500 cwt rape seed, Gorio Ltd. 55 bales cotton, Italindia Cotton Co. Ltd.

S S Caterina Zerolinich for Trieste:—22 bales cow hides, H M Halem & Co. 35 bales cotton The Bombay Co. Ltd.; 1605 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Caterina Zerolinich for Venice:—365 bales cotton, A Durst; 220 bales cotton The Bombay Co. Ltd. 905 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S City of Lahore for Liverpool:—150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 11006 cwt myrabollams, P. Mathuradas & Co. Ltd.

S S City of Genoa for Marseilles:—4000 cwt. castor seed, Louis Dreyfus & Co. 310 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Genoa for Barcelona:—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Genoa for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton, F F Campbell & Co. Ltd.; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. Ltd.; 56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 2000 cwt castor seed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S City of Genoa for Ghent:—275 bales cotton, H Nensey & Co. 55 bales cotton, F F Campbell & Co.

S S City of Genoa for Malaga:—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Dumana for London:—7000 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros. 10000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros. 2000 cwt linseed, Strauss & Co. Ltd. 50 bales hemp C Peraj & Co. 300 cwt soap nuts, V Bhaskar; 1001 cwt myrabollams, P Mathradas & Co. Ltd.

S S Dumana for Havre:—1001 cwt myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros. 400 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros. 609 cwt mustard seed, A Durst 100 bales hemp, C Peraj & Co. 1953 cwt myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros.; 275 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus & Co. 110 bales cotton E Spinner & Co. 25 bales hemp, B Meyer & Co.; 8004 cwt myrabollams, P Mathradas & Co. Ltd.

S S Tirreno for Hamburg:—100 cwt turmeric M Thadani & Co. 90 bales cotton fly, N Bomanji & Sons 100 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros. 275 bales cotton, F F Campbell & Co., Ltd. 17 cwt gum Arabic Amir & Sons. 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 125 bales hemp B Meyer & Co. 4000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

S S Tirreno for Ghent:—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Hartfield for New York:—60 cwt gum olibanum, E Virjee and Co.

S S Naldera for London—3 cases cotton prints Cox & King's Shipping A Ld. 19 bales Persian Lamb skins raw, Cox & King's Shipping A Ld.; 2000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros. 27 cwt gum tragacanth A Nemazee & Co.; 12 bundles woollen carpets, H A Ebrahimoff; 2 bundles ground Foxes skins (for fur) Grindlay & Co.; 2 bundles Wild cat skins (for fur) Grindlay & Co. Ld. 5 bundles Jackal skins (for furs) Grindlay & Co. Ltd. 11 bundles Fox skins (for furs) Grindlay & Co. Ltd.; 20 cwt wild Mace, S Gordhan & Sons; 1 bale cotton and woollen carpets, M Thadani & Co. 4 bales cow hides tanned, A Abdoola & Co. 12 bales sheep skins tanned, M Ladak; 2 bales goat skins tanned, M Ladak; 1 package woollen carpets, Wembley Supply Co. 3 packages woollen carpets, Cox & King's Shipping A Ld.; 5 cases bristles J A Begbie & Co. Ltd. 12 bales goat skins tanned, H R Rehmanbhai & Co. 1 bale sheep skins tanned, H R Rehmanbhai & Co. 12 bales cow hides tanned, P Hassam; 96 bales wool, A W S Wise & Co. 81 cwt coffee Thos Cook & Sons Ld.; 6 bundles woollen carpets, H Aziznllahoff; 1 bundle Fox skins (for furs) H A Ebrahimoff 15 bales Goat skins tanned, K Esmail; 9 bales sheep skins tanned, K Esmail; 2 bales woollen carpets, Bontor and Co.; 8 pots Palma Rosa Oil, Thos Cook & Sons Ltd. 13 3/4 mds. Garija I Virji & Co.; 13 bales sheep skins tanned, L Hassam, 21 bales Goat skins tanned, L Hassam.

S S Naldera for Marseilles:—6 cwt Lapio Lazulli (stones) Grindlay & Co. Ld.

S S Genova for Genoa:—1 bale woollen carpets, S Bruderer and Co. 200 bales cotton. G K Kaisha Ltd. 110 bales cotton, Italindia Cotton Co. Ltd. 150 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Circasia for Liverpool or Glasgow:—40 cwt linseed oil cake N V Velmohomed.

S S Circassia for Glasgow:—3960 cwt mussoor Ali Bros

S S Circasia for Marseilles.—400 cwt. mustard seed, Volkart Bros.; 975 cwt myrabollams, C Jivanlal & Co.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—1318 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S City of Manchester for Dunkirk:—1000 cwt linseed, Strauss & Co. Ld. 400 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros. 4000 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon & Co. Ld. 220 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.

S S City of Manchester for Hull:—200 bales dry fleshing, G Bundalti; 50 bales hemp, B Meyer & Co. 12000 cwt myrabollams, P Mathradas & Co. Ld

S S Nethergate for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton E Spinner & Co. 110 bales cotton H Nensey & Co.

S S Turkestan for Hull:—8000 cwt cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Turkistan for Hamburg:—50 bales hemp F F Campbell & Co. Ld.

S S Tottori Maru for Kobe:—1½ cwt ivory, H L Baldiwal & Sons; 300 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld. 186 cwt cloves, E F Kavarana & Co.

S S Tottori Maru for Moji:—100 bales cotton, Suzuki & Co. Ld.

S S Tottori for Yokohama:—200 bales cotton Suzuki & Co. Ld. 100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld.

S S Tottori Maru for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton Amersey Damodar.

S S Tottori Maru for Nagoya:—200 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Honolulu Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Honolulu Maru for Yokaichi:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Nagano Maru for Kobe:—107 bales cotton G F Lanke; 400 bales cotton, N Manilal & Co. 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Nagano Maru for Shanghai:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld.; 500 bales cotton, R D Tata & Co. Ld.; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.

S S Nagano Maru for Yokaichi:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Nagano Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Soudan for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, Amersey & Sons. 200 bales cotton, C Damjee & Sons.

S S Soudan for Kobe:—500 bales cotton C Bomanjee & Co. 1000 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd

S S Soudan for Hongkong:—300 bales cotton twist, C Bomanji & Co.

S S Soudan for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, R D Tata & Co.

IMPORT.

7-4-25.

S S Dumana from London, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.:—

From London:—6 cases grease, 2 cases lubricating oil, 24 barrels or drums lubricating oil, 28 cases brass wire, 30 cases Glaxovo, 46 cases Electric lamps, 616 pieces copper ingots 61 cases rivets, 18 cases lime juice, 13 cases ham and bacons, 17 cases Envelopes, 48 cases Toffee 20 cases Table salt; 24 cases Wine, 18 cases Essences, 126 cases Cigarettes 21 cases roofing felt, 19 cases Brillantine, 50 cases cordials drums
cases
casks
Zinc plates,
num Vitac, 62
100 bundles yellow
ing 90 kegs white
drums paint, 14 cases
From Chatenta:—237
From Bordeaux:—40
brandy.
From Antwerp:—44 bales
Wire Netting, 45 cases Cheese,
ware, 250 cases Window glass, 115
paigne, 34 cases copper tubes 16
160 bags Maize starch, 200 bags cara
50 pieces Angles, 65 pieces galvd pla
pieces steel plates, 1024 pieces steel ba
bundles steel bars, 750 bundles steel
343 D/bags Nitrate of soda.

S S Akita Maru from Yokohama. Agents:—Nippon Yusan Kaisha:—

From Yokohama:—30 cases cotton crepe.
From Tokyo:—54 cases Rubber toys.
From Nagoya:—46 bales cotton yarn. 85 bales cotton shirting, 50 bales glass ware, 185 bales porcelain.
From Osaka:—255 bales cotton sheeting, 209 bales cotton shirting, 5 cases cotton shirting 20 cases cotton yarn. 391 bales cotton yarn, 225 bales cotton drill, 1 cases cotton drill. 50 cases brass circles, 25 cases glass tubes 82 cases glass bangles, 53 cases glass ware, 15 cases glass beads, 65 cases matches, 200 cases match boxes, 48 cases mirrors, 15 packages crucibles.
From Kobe:—40 bales matting, 100 bales straw boards, 15 cases cotton shirting, 100 bales cotton sheeting, 20 bales cotton drill, 43 cases cotton drill, 71 cases glass ware 35 cases cotton hosiery 10 cases celluloid bangles 10 cases celluloid goods, 15 cases enamelled ware, 20 cases lamp ware, 2 cases spun silks, 13 cases Needles, 10 cases glass beads 105 cases camphor, 5 cases silk yarn, 11 cases cotton yarn, 15 cases amor phosphorus 10 cases porcelain.
From Moji:—50 bales cotton yarn.
From Hongkong:—20 bags almonds 15 bags silk goods.
From Singapore:—300 bags sago flour, 10 bags pepper, 80 bags pearl sago 247 bags betel nuts, 135 bundles rattans.
From Colombo:—16 cases trade samples, 13 cases rubber tubes, 87 bundles rubber tyres 60 bundles empty gunnies, 200 bags Areca Nuts.

S S Vasna from Busrah: Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.:—

From Busrah:—1 bundle specie 87 boxes Specie 12 bales cow hides 94 bags sheep skins 6 cases dates 500 baskets dates.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, April 6.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches.		29.836
Temperature of Air		84.4 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..		78.6 "
Dew Point		76.0 "
Relative humidity of Air ..		77% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..		1.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air		91.4 "
Minimum do. do. ..		80.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		SSW, SSE, WNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight		135 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	
	Apl.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Apl.	h.	m.	in	ft
Tu.	7	10	22	26	6	7	15	25	17	1
		22	38	27	7		4	9	17	8
W.	8	11	0	27	5	8	16	6	16	4
		23	10	28	1		4	41	17	0
Th.	9	11	39	28	2	9	16	45	16	9
		23	46	28	3		5	13	16	9
Frl.	10	12	19	28	7	10	17	24	15	1
		..	..	..	..		5	46	17	5
Sat.	11	3	4	28	1	11	18	2	17	2
		15	39	26	1		21	11	19	1
Sun.	12	0	58	27	9	12	6	58	15	2
		13	41	28	6		19	25	18	3
M.	13	1	36	27	3	13	7	39	15	5
		14	29	28	1		20	19	19	2

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

April 8 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 28m. Sunset 6h 54m
April 9 (Thurs) Sunrise 6-27; Sunset 6-54.
April 10 (Fri) Sunrise 6-26; Sunset 6-55.
April 11 (Sat) Sunrise 6-25; Sunset 6-55.
April 12 (Sun) Sunrise 6-24; Sunset 6-55.
April 13 (Mon) Sunrise 6-24; Sunset 6-56.

SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION BOARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the issue of the 24th instant of the "Bombay Chronicle" there are published the resolutions passed by the Baroda Secondary Teachers' Association. One of these, and the very first "requests the senate of the Bombay University to appoint the Commissioner of Education, Baroda State, as a member of the School Leaving Examination. One would like to know in which year this Association was formed and what status and standing it has. Evidently these Secondary Teachers are subordinates of the Commissioner of Education, and consequently it appears very ridiculous to pass a resolution of this nature. This request is made, as the resolution states "on the ground that the said Commissioner is responsible for the education of a very much larger number of students in the Bombay Presidency than any other educational officers, except the Director of Public Instruction, Poona, Bombay." What an absurd and ridiculous ground! Is this Commissioner of Education, Baroda State, responsible for the education of English schools only." He is in charge of the whole Department of Education, consisting of English, Gujarati, Marathi and Urdu Schools, and other institutions, both for boys and girls. Can he afford to, and does he, devote even half an hour per day in connection with the working and conduct of English Schools under him? Obviously a Principal or Head Master of a large English High School looks much more into the working of, and knows a great deal more of the difficulties and defects of the students of one single school under his supervision than this Commissioner of Education.—Yours, etc.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Bombay, March 26.

for Hair JABAKUSUM And the Brain too

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 7.

E. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 665
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 725
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 710
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 117
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 112.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 154½
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 209
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 281
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.78-5/8
London—Paris Frcs. 93.03
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80
London—Brussels Frcs. 94.80
London—Rome Liras 117.00
London—Berlin Marks——
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
The Exchange Market was steady.

London, Apl. 6.

Tele. Transfers steady 1/5 29/32
Bar Gold quiet £4.6.5
Bar Silver Spot steady 31 9/16

London, Apl. 6.

Rentes 3 per cent. 46 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 9/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.—Little Indian buying.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/2
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th ultimo.

Exchange Prague	161.37
Exchange Belgium	94.75
Exchange Athens	286.50

Linseed Oil A/M. sellers 44 5/8
Linseed Oil May/Aug. sellers 44/9

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 7. Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 27/32
Bank Demand	1/5 7/8
Doc. Acceptance 3 m-s	1/6 1/8
Fcs Demand.	662
American Dollars	281 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	154 1/2
Shanghai	209
Japan	117 1/2
Singapore	158 1/2

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Apl. 6.

Stockholm	17.78
Christiania	20.10
Amsterdam	11.98
Switzerland	24.81

New York, Apl. 6.

Demand Bills	478.25

London, Apl. 6.

Exchange on London in Paris 93.10
Exchange on London in Germany 20.10 2/8
Exchange on London in Italy unquoted.

DISCOUNTS.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 5/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4
5 per cent. Rentes 18 1/8

STOCKS, ETC.

London, April 6.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £88 1/2 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 3/4 + 1/8.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £102 1/16 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £76 15/16 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 3/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £104 3/4 unchanged.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 57 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 49 1/2 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 7/8 + 1/8.
Government Securities 3 per cent 58 unchanged.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 7.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/14
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 85
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97/15
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 98/14
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 100/3
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 104/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/15
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/2
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104/2
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1955 Rs. 107/8
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 97
TONE OF MARKET—Steady.

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 7.

Bank's selling T T 1st half of April 27/32
Bank's buying T T 1st half of April 29/32
Bank's selling T T 2nd half of April 13/16
Bank's buying T T 2nd half of April 29/32
Bank's selling T T May 25/32
Bank's buying T T May 7/8
Bank's selling T T June/September 3/4
Bank's buying T T June/September 27/32
Bank's selling T T October 25/32
Bank's buying T T October 7/8
Bank's selling T T November 13/16
Bank's buying T T November 29/32

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 7.

3 Months 4-5/8 per cent.
6 Months 4-3/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 6-1/4 per cent.
1 Month 5-3/4 per cent.
3 Months 5-1/2 per cent.
6 Months 5 per cent.
TONE OF MONEY MARKET—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

SHARES.

SHARES.

Bombay, April 7.

Share Market was closed to-day on account of the Settlement days.

SHARES.

London, Apl. 6.

Hongkong Bank £139
Chatered Bank £20 5/8 Ex.
National Bank £47
P. & O. Bank £11
Eastern Bank £6 3/8

BULLION.

Bombay, April 7.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/11/0
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/12/9
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/12/6
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/13/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/15/0
Bar silver ready Rs. 73/4/0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 73/6/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73/14/0

London, April 6.

Bar gold ready s. 86-5
Silver ready d. 31-9
Silver forward d. 31-8
TONE OF SILVER—
Dull. Cash not overstrong. Forward weak. India bought for immediate shipment. America offered silver after the price had fixed.

GOLD.

Bombay, April 7.

Ready:—21-13-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Chaitor	21-12 6	21-13-3		21-13-3
Visak	21-14-6	21-15-3		21-15-0

Teji Mandi.
Chaitor 0—0—0
Visak. 0—4—6
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, April 7.

Ready:—73-8-0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Chaitor	73-7-0			73-7-0
Visak	71-15-0			71-15-0

Teji Mandi
Chaitor 0—10—0
Visak. 1—5—0
Tone—Market Steady.

London, Apl. 6.

Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata £20 shipment to Hull for M/A. and A.M.
Wheat Parcel Choice White Karachi at 56 May/June shipment.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 7.

After the recent decline Reuter reported to-day 26 to 31 points higher in New York futures. The market advanced on short covering Liverpool has been reported 7 to 8 points up. The advance was due to scattered buying.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 6th instant as under:—"Market advanced on short covering and improvements in other markets. Showers in the East and partly cloudy in the West."

After having shown a pronounced weakness the American markets to-day report a moderate rise in values. Private cables recently to hand indicate that the decline seems to have very nearly exhausted, with prices having reached their bottom. In the circumstances we expect to see a moderately bullish view of the outlook in the near future, and think purchases even at to-day's level of prices safe.

The same remarks apply to the local market.

With New York showing a moderate advance the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 460½ for Fully Good M. G. Broach April/May. Throughout the sessions market fluctuated within a very narrow range viz., between Rs. 460 and Rs. 461 finally closing at 4-30 p.m. at Rs. 460½. July/August Broach after having opened at Rs. 466½ declined to Rs. 466 and on Jobbers buying the rate advanced to Rs. 467½ and closed at the same price. At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 465½ and going up by half a rupee declined to Rs. 465 and closed at Rs. 465½ at 6-30 p.m. Japanese Houses were free sellers for Broach April/May.

Fully Good Bengal May and July were nominally quoted at Rs. 412 and Rs. 416 respectively.

The ready market yesterday showed some liveliness and with holders anxious sellers, buyers secured their requirements at relatively cheaper prices and a fair amount of business was put through.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, April 7.

Fully Good Broach April-May	456 1/2
" " " July-Aug.	465 1/2
Fully Good Bengal May	411
" " " July	416

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 7.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F.Good	Good
M. G. Bengal and S.Punjab	440	430	415	405
M. G. Broach	485	480	473	466

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 7.

Fully Good Broach April-May	460
" " July/Aug.	465
Fully Good Bengal May	411
" " July	416
Good Southerns May/June	455

New York, Apl. 6.

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Futures at New York

May	24.39	+.26
July	24.67	+.26
October	24.36	+.31
January	24.19	+.29

Liverpool, Apl. 6.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands		G. O. C.
Liverpool.		
May	13.25	+.07
July	13.30	+.07
October	13.10	+.08
January	12.95	+.08

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Apl. 6.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May	13.21	+.03
June	13.17	unchgd.
July	13.26	+.03
August	13.18	+.03
September	13.13	+.03
October	13.05	+.03
January	12.89	+.02

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Apl. 6.

May	30.85	—.15
July	29.70	—.25
November	24.35	—.25

COTTON.

Liverpool, Apl. 6.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp 200 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian nil.
Mid. Americans Spot:—Universal standard 13.47 quiet.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 32.40d.
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	24.26
July	24.53
October	24.19

New York Noon Call

May	24.26
July	24.55
October	24.21

New Orleans 10 a.m.

March	24.20
May	24.47

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 6.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands	G.O.C.
Liverpool:—		
April	13.19	+.07
May	13.25	+.07
June	13.23	+.06
July	13.30	+.07
August	13.23	+.08
September	13.18	+.08
October	13.10	+.08
November	13.00	+.09
December	12.99	+.09
January	12.95	+.08
February	12.91	+.07
March	12.89	+.07
April	12.87	+.07

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 6.

April	30.85	—.40
May	30.63	—.37
June	30.18	—.42
July	29.45	—.50
August	28.20	—.50
September	26 90	—.60
October	25.85	—.45
November	24.30	—.30
December	23.85	—.30
January	23.35	—.30
February	23.25	—.25
March	23.15	—.20

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Apl. 6.

Scinde Good	10.25
Scinde Fully Good	10.65
Scinde Fine	11.05
Bengal Good	10 35
Bengal Fully Good	10.75
Bengal Fine	11.15
Oomra Good	10.90
Oomra Fully Good	11.30
Oomra Fine	11.70
Broach Good	11.25
Broach Fully Good	11.65
Broach Fine	12.05

WHEAT.

London, Apl. 6.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. A/M. sellers 56/6
Rozario Santa Fe 64 lbs. A/M. sellers 57
Tone:—Dull inactive
Australian 57/6 A/M. value steady
Indians firmer quiet.
Choice White Karachi M/A. paid 56/3
Soft Red Karachi A/M. buyers 55/3
MTwo Club Calcutta A/M. sellers 57.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, April 7. (6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

	Bazaar Terms.			Rail Delivery.		
Ready	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	57	0	0	8	7	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	56	0	0	8	6	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	59	0	0	8	10	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	5	0	10	13	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	4	0	10	12	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11	8	0	12	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	15	0	13	7	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12	9	0	13	1	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	71	0	0	14	8	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	69	0	0	..		
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	66	0	0	..		
Teelseed, Black	62	0	0	12	4	0
Poppyseed, White	13	4	0	14	0	0
Groundnuts	64	0	0	12	15	0
Mowraseed	9	4	0	9	12	0
Barley	42	0	0	6	0	0
Castroseed	64	0	0	12	13	0
Jira	15	0	0	....		

Forward,	Rs.	a.	p
Wheat, May	8	4	6
Linseed, May	13	7	9

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
April/May sellers £22 1/4
Tone:—Quiet at previous quotations.
The Bombay mails of 19/3 were delivered in London on 6th April.

London, Apl. 6.

Linseed La Plata Argentine A/M. paid £20
Tone:—Quiet—Closed moderate trade at decline.
Cottonseed Bombay £93/8 A/M. value firmer quiet
Castorseed Bombay A/M. steady £22 5/8
Rapeseed Toria A/M. sellers £20 3/8
Rapeseed Ferozepore A/M. quoted £19 1/2
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore A/M. nominal £18 1/2
Tone:—Held higher. Little doing.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Apl. 6.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta.—
June/July sellers 17/9
Jul/Sept. sellers 17/4 1/2
Oct/Dec. sellers 17/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
Oct/Dec. sellers 17/5 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi.—
Oct/Dec. sellers 17/6 1/4

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 7.

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal Superfine	M.G.	..	..
"	Fine M.G.	..	410 /15
"	F.G.M.G.	400/5	..
Sindh-Punjab	Fine M.G.	..	410/15
"	F.G.M.G.	400/5	..
Punjab Americans	M.G.	495	..
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine M.G.	445	465
Nagpur		440	465
Yeotmal	Fine M.G.	435	460
Pulgaon	" "	440/45	460
Dhamangaon	" "	435	455
Amraoti	" "	425	450/55
Khamgaon-Akola	"	425/430	450/55
Mulkapur	" "	400	440
Khandesh	" "	405/10	450/40
"	F.G.M.G.	..	..
Broach	Fine M.G.	..	480/85
"	Fully Good "	..	460/65
Muthia	Fine "	..	..
"	F.G.M.G.	430/20	..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	..
Coompta	M.G.	515	..
Westerns	"	470/85	..
"	H.G.	..	..
Miraj	M.G.	510	..
Cambodia		630/40	..

METALS.

London, April 6.

English best Selected Copper £63 3/4.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £60 1/8.
Copper Braziers £79 1/2.
Yellow Metal £9/16.
Hard Spelter 29 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets £16 1/2.

London, Apl. 6.

Tin block £232 1/2

COPPER.

Bombay, April 7.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper German	3-4	66	0	0
Copper	1	66	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	64	12	0
Copper American	1 1-2	65	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	65	0	0
Copper	2	65	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka Joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		39	4	0
Pat Klai		67	8	0
Lead, Country		25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4		56	8	0
" " to 1		55	12	0
" " 1-1-4 to 1-1-2, 1-3-4 to 2		55	12	0
German Copper 1 1-2 to 1-3-4 to 2		64	12	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1		66	0	0
" " 1-1-4		65	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 7.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0	13	0
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	0	15	3
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0	13	0
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0	12	9
David	No. 10 1/2	0	12	6
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	12	3
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0	12	6
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0	12	6
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0	11	3
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0	11	0
Japan	No. 40—1	1	5	6
"	No. 42—2	1	7	6
"	No. 20	1	0	5
"	No. 32	1	4	9

RUBBER.

London, Apl. 6.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot April 20
Tone:—Quiet—little doing.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Apl. 6.

Cardiff to Bombay 14

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 7.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 6th April, 1925.

Cotton	20335	Bales
Wheat	9218	Cwts.
Linseed	21538	"
Rape, etc.	1382	"
Gingellyseed	809	"
Poppyseed	Nil	"
Groundnuts	3615	"
Castorseed	4452	"
Rice	3441	"
Myrabollams	4426	"
Cottonseed	14400	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	2197	"
Juwar	90	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	42	"
Bajri	1578	"
Coal	679	Tons

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchant' Association.)

Bombay, April 7.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	1	6
Century	1	1	0
E. D. Sasoon	1	0	9
Elphinstone	1	0	9
Long Cloth (Full weight)34-40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	5	6
Century per lb.	1	5	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	6	0
Textile per lb.	1	6	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	5	6
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	4	0
Swan	1	5	3
Finlay	1	5	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	5	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	0
Long Cloth X Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Kohinoor per lb.	1	7	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	6	6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34-40—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	6
David per lb.	1	4	0
Tara per lb.	1	4	6
Edward Mohur per lb.	1	4	0
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	9
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	3
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	5	9
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	5	14	0
Phoenix per piece	5	14	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	14	0
Pearl Pebaney per piece	£ 5	6	4
Hindustan No. 902 per piece		6	4
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	5	0
Bombay United per piece	7	2	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	7	12	0
E. D. Rachael per piece	6	8	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl Pabaney	11	4	0
Hindustani	11	6	0
Salita:—			
Century per lb.	1	4	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	4	9
Textile per lb.	1	4	9

Remarks:—The cloth market shall remain close for 8th and 9th inst. (Wednesday and Thursday) on account of Jain Rathyatra.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, April 7.

	1924-25	1923-24	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 3rd April to 6th April, 1925	45411	32650	+12761
Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 6th April 1925	2552360	2666697	—114337
Shipments for the bi-week from 3rd April to 6th April, 1925.			
United Kingdom	..	..	..
Continent	11585	18149	—6564
China, Japan and Coast Ports	20580	7300	+13280
Total	32165	25449	+6716
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1924 to 6th April 1925			
United Kingdom	29130	118400	—89270
Continent	376934	686397	—309463
China	152723	124693	+28030
Japan	1056111	985063	+71048
Coast Ports	21238x	42964	—21724
Total	1636136	1957515	—321379
Afloat in harbour:—			
Europe	23024	4969	+18055
" China, Japan & Coast Ports	44484	54346	—9862

x Including 8180 bales for U. S. of America

COLOURS.

Bombay, April 7.

Quotations are:—
Alizerine 20 per cent paste Lunger Rs. 68-0-0.
Alizerine 20 per cent paste Cow Rs. 68-0-0.
Alizerine 20 per cent paste I. P. Rs. 68-0-0.
Congo red Rs. 1-6-0.
Nigrosene Xls Rs. 1-10-0.
Methyl Violet Rs. 2-10-0
Victoria Blue Rs. 2-12-0.
Sulphuric Black Rs. 0-14-0.
Perpurine Benzo Rs. 2-0-0.
Perpurine-Delta Rs. 2-8-0.
Melachite Green Rs. 3-0-0.
Magenta Xls Rs. 6-0-0.
Hemetine Xls Rs. 1-5-0.
Indenthrene Blue Rs. 4-4-0.
Soluble Blue Rs. 8-0-0.
Fast red Rs. 5-8-0.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 10.

Banks closed: Good Friday.

The S.S. "Razmak" sails at 4 p.m.

S.S. "Kaiser-i-Hind" with English Mails due at 2 a.m.

SATURDAY, April 11.

Banks closed: Easter.

The S.S. "Naldera" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

MAIL TRAINS TIMING.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	16 45	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 45	22 30
Poona Mail	11 30	15 15
Inter III Poona Express	12 20	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 30

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Cable to Port Sudan and Djedda is restored.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM.

The Prince of Wales Museum will be closed to the public on Friday, the 10th April, being Good Friday.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan per S.S. "Tottori Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 9th April, 1925, instead of 1 p.m. as previously notified.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this Wednesday morning, the 8th instant at 11-30 o'clock (S.T.).

ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

The new building of the Zandu Pharmaceutical Works Ltd., will be opened by Sir Prabhashanker D. Pattani to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. at Elphinstone Road.

BOMBAY INDIAN CLOTH MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The ordinary general meeting of the above Association will be held on Sunday next (12th inst.) at the Moolji Jetha Market at 2 p.m.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A select programme of Indian Music, provided by the Shri Krishna Vidyalaya, Dadar, will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. Call sign 2 F.V. Wave length 387 metres.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following is the statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 6th April 1925, to 6 a.m. of 7th April, 1925:—

Small-pox attacks 8, deaths 4; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 98.
Total mortality this day last year 114.

FREE EYE TREATMENT.

Under the auspices of the Madanpura Settlement, Social Service League, Bombay, Dr. S. R. Machave of the Blind Relief Association treated in March 1925 in all 125 cases of eye-patients of whom 85 were men, 35 women and 15 children. Two patients were provided with eye-glasses freely.

...BLUE RIBBON TEMPERANCE ASSN....

There will be a public meeting to-morrow (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m. in the Hume Memorial Church, Parsi Statue, to bid farewell to Miss Mary J. Campbell, the Organising Secretary of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of India, on the eve of her departure to America, when Rev. A. R. R. Reid will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from Bombay of the 28th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 5-30 p.m. on the 5th instant and left there at 12-30 a.m. the following day.

The Clan line S.S. "Macindoe" arrived at London in the evening of 4th instant.

The Clan line S.S. "Macwhirter" left Suez in the evening of 4th instant.

...POSTAL NOTICES.

The 10th April, 1925, will be a Post Office Holiday on account of "Good Friday."

All the departments of the Bombay G.P.O. Ballard Pier Station and the Town Sub-Offices including Telegraph Branches of the combined offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

Gandharva Natak Mandali will stage their Marathi play "Swayanvara" in the New Ripon Theatre, Grant Road, to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in aid of the funds of the Night Schools conducted by the Bombay Prarthana Samaj for the day labourers for the last 50 years. The public are earnestly requested to help this holy cause of Mass Education.

FORT MUNICIPAL NIGHT SCHOOL.

A number of residents Hindu and Mahomedan belonging to the labouring classes, of Fort Ward, Bombay, have addressed a representation to the President of the Municipal Corporation, against the proposed closing of the Fort Municipal Night School. They say that the School is a great boon to them and they appeal to the Corporation to retain the school.

ESEAN COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY.

The 38th instruction class of the Esean Community of Bombay will be held at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute at Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, on Saturday, (11th instant), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) The discourse on "The invisible universe and its relation to man" Part 3 will be continued.

SARASWAT MAHILA SAMAJ.

The Saraswat Mahila Samaj is celebrating the National Week at the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, Gandevi, by continuous spinning, day and night. About half-a-dozen charkhas will be kept working all the time although there are about twelve charkhas more or less kept busy. The Samaj intends to give the yarn spun during the week to Mahatma Gandhi and all are invited to volunteer their services. While women will work from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. men will work from 6 to 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. to 10 a.m.

M. V. RAJADHYAKSHA SCHOLARSHIPS AND CHARITY FUND.

The Hony. Secretary of the above institution invites applications on the prescribed forms not later than the 10th June 1925 from poor and deserving students of both the sexes of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Community studying in Government or recognised colleges schools or technical institutions for scholarships for the year 1925-1926.

Destitute persons from the said community should also apply, should they stand in need of maintenance allowance.

Those already on the list of the Fund must also submit fresh applications.

Printed application forms can be had from the Secretary at Mangesh Building New Bhatwadi Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

DAYANAND CENTENARY.

The Birthday Centenary of Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati, the Golden Jubilee of the Arya Samaj, and the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Gurukul Maha Vidyalaya of this Province will be celebrated in Bombay in a special mandap at the foot of the French Bridge Chowpaty on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th April when learned Pandits, Updeshaks, Sanyasis and well-known leaders of the Arya Samaj and the general public e.g. Swami Sarwadanandji, Vishweshvaranandji, Pandit Ramchandra, (Delhi), Principal Dewanchand, Principal Balkrishna Pandit Bhagvat Datta, Prof. Tarachand and many other Pandits and Scholars will deliver sermons on religious, moral, philosophical, social and educational subjects selected for the occasion.

GUJARAT PROVINCIAL CONGRESS KHADI BHANDAR.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, in company with Sjt. Chhaganlal Nanavati, visited the Gujarat Provincial Congress Khadi Bhandar, on Monday, the 6th instant, the first day of the National Week. He stayed there for nearly half an hour, saw some varieties of Khadi and had a careful glance over all the Khadi articles that were specially exhibited for sale in the National Week. He has the following message to give through the Manager of the Bhandar.

"Gujarat Provincial Congress Khadi Bhandar provides the needs of all. It is a pity my Muslim brothers in Bombay do not know the place well. It is a shame to any Moslem to put on anything but pure Swadeshi cloth. Khaddar ought to be worn by all. No profiteering here. They give 1/4 anna per rupee to their members and every Indian can become a member of the Mandal. I want to see Khadi used by all Muslims, men and women. For us poor people it is Godsend."

B. B. & C. I. RLY. LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The ninth meeting of the Local Advisory Committee of the B. B. & C. I. Rly. was held on Thursday last when the following subjects were discussed:—

(1) Proposal of the Bombay Municipality to increase the water rate in Bombay for Railways and other Industries in Bombay.
(2) Decision of the Railway Board re: Carnac Bridge Yard.
(3) Proposed enquiry by the Railway Board into the general working and handling of goods traffic in Bombay.
(4) Pooling of suburban passenger traffic.
(5) Financial Forecast of earnings.
(6) Forecast and ratio of working expenses to earnings and general remarks on what has been done during the past year in the way of movement of wagons, loading of wagons, etc.
(7) Dadar Overbridge.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, April 7.

In the share market jutes opened at about the previous days prices for the speculative shares and after some trading rates eased off. The higher denominations had little or no enquiry and rates on the whole were decidedly lower with sellers in evidence. In Coals Bengal Giridih marked a drop of a couple of points on the listed quotation, otherwise rates were practically unaltered in the absence of much business. In teas the few concerns that had dealings exhibited a weakening tendency. In miscellaneous transactions of a retail description merely took place. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 per cent. Government paper Rs. 58, 3½ per cent Government paper Rs. 67/3, 5 per cent loan 1945-55 99/2, 5½ per cent war bonds 1928 105, 6 per cent. bonds 1932 104/3.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 22/8, Imperial Bank fully paid 1390/8.

Cottons:—Kesoram 4/11..

Jutes:—Barnagore 175; Champdany 203/8, Cheviot 261/8, Clive 46, Craig 4/14, Dalhousie 152, Fort Gloster 1030, Howrah 45; Lansdowne 348, National 30/8 Ninddea 47/8, Standard 400.

Coals:—Albion 5/10, Bengal Giridih 6/2, Bokaro and Ramgur 19/10, Burrakur 25/6, East India 29/4, Kesoonda and Nyadee 17/8, Ponch Valley 21, Standard 52/8 Talcher 5/10.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cements annas 12, Kars Bricks and Tiles 8/4, Bengal Telephone Corporation ord. 4/12, Britannia Engineering 1/8, Anglo Oriental Navigation 17/12.

Tea Companies:—Bengachi 22, Dufflaghur 16/8 Rutema 19/4, Soom 17/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and seven eighth pence and demand bills were one shilling-five and twenty-nine thirty-second pence.—A. P.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Apl. 6.

COTTON:—		
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		23000
Day's Exports to Great Britain		1000
Day's Exports to Continent		18000
Futures at New York:—		
May	24.39	+.26
July	24.67	+.26
October	24.36	+.31
January	24.19	+.20
Spot Cotton at New York		24.65
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		24.50
Futures at New Orleans:—		
May	24.35	+.29
July	24.62	+.27
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		20 1/16.
Demand Bills 47825.		
Silver Foreign mined 67 1/8.		

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Apl. 7.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	To-day's price.	
May	13.35	+.10
June	13.34	+.11
July	13.40	+.10
October	13.18	+. 8
January	13.04	+. 9
EGYPTIANS.		
May	29.95	—.68
July	29.00	—.45
November	28.60	—.70

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

EXAMINATIONS IN AGRICULTURE.

The following candidates have passed the Examinations:—

I.—INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE.

CLASS I.

(In order of merit).

Trimbak Vishnu Ganpule, Krishna Kumar Parmer, Purshottam Jhaverbhai Patel, Nuggihalli Seetaram Ayyangar, Kantilal Mathurdas Shah.

CLASS II.

Narayana Srinivas Aiyangar, Mahadeo Sadashio Bhalerao, Sayaji Narayanrao Chougule, Manganlal Kasanji Desai, Tulsidas Hathibhai Desai, Krishnaji Vamanrao Deshpande, Madhav Balasaheb Ghatge, Rijhumal Nanikram Gidwani, Kanchangir Nengir Gosai, Venkatraman Shiva Hedge, Gangadhar Ramchandra Inamdar, Narmadashanker Adityaram Joshi, Bhalachandra Ganesha Khandekar Raghunath Krishna Kher, Bhavanishankar Ramchandra Koppikar, Shripad Ganesh Limaye, Dinesh Chandra Lodh, Pritamdas Gulabrai Malkani, Narayan Vinayak Mandke, Sakerlal Chhaganlal Mody, Bhalchandra Ganesh Oka, Pundarik Shivabhadra Pandya, Haribhai Kakirbhai Patel, Himatlal Vanmalidas Patel, Krishnaji Ramchandra Patel, Shankargowda Nilanagowda Patil, Prabhakar Dattatraya Phadnis, Shrikrishna Ramchandra Pradhan, Sadhuram Lokeram Relwani, Sadashiv Yeshawant Sawant, Ambelal Kashanji Vashi.

PASS.

Lakshman Gururao Annigeri (exempted from subjects 2, 3, 4), Hemendra Mohon Chatterjee, (exempted from subject 3), Waman Gopal Chaudhari, (exempted from subjects 3, 4), Hypolito Costa, (exempted from subjects 3, 4), Dattatraya Ramchandra Gokhale (exempted from subjects 3, 4), Premabhai Narenji Patel (exempted from subject 2), Y Pirthvi Ray (exempted from subject 2),

EXAM. FOR THE DEGREE OF B. AG.

CLASS I.

T. S Maung.

CLASS II.

Special Subject A:—

Yeshwant Laxman Bordawekar, Venkatesh Bhimarao Desai, Ramchandra Sarvottam Dubhashi, Amritrao Shankar Fanse, Dattatraya Jagannath Garde, Bagdu Balvant Hamnar, Satyappa Paradanappa Jehal, Hashmatrai Asadamal Idnani, Rambhai Mulji Kanani, Gangareddy Chinnaya Motadoo, Narayan Trimakrao Nadkerny, Apparao Sheshappa Patil, Rachappa Ramappa Patil, Vishnu Cupduji Patil, Rahimtullah Shaik, Himatlal Harilal Shelat, Tukaram Gopal Shirname, Madhav Krishnarao Sirole, Madhavsingh Shivingh Sindha, Sobhagmalji Chandenmallji Vora.

Special Subject B:—

Talesara Balwant Krishna Vaishampayan, Sanatkumar Harilal Vohra, Rasiklal Mugatlal Vora (special subject B), Rajaram Gopal Rajaram Gopal Deshpande, Raghunath Ramkrishna Kale, Dattatraya Mathar Kurkare, Myat Tin Maung, Rashir Ahmed Abdul Kadir Munshi, Dolatray Sunderji Sheth, Tin Kyaing Pan.

Special Subject C:—

Vishnoo Sridhar Abhyankar, Bansirao Jivanlal Desai, Gajanan Govid Vartak.

Special Subject D:—

Bhalchandra Moreshwar Joshi, Vishwanath Bhaskar Joshi, Indurai Narbeshanker Maru, Shripad Anant Pandit, Rajaram Janardan Patnis, Ramchandra Sadashiv Suryavanshi, Abdulkarim Bawasaheb Cazi, Mahadevprasad Harilal Desai.

Special Subject E.—

PASS.

Hanamant Sivram Albur (exempted from subjects 2 3), Prabhushanker Umiashanker Bhat (exempted from subjects 2, 3), Narayan Bhavani Chaudhary (exempted from subjects 2, 3, 5), Kanakrai Shivdattrai Mankad (exempted from subject 3,) Markandrai Mahipatram Mehta (exempted from subjects 2, 3), Sitaram Raoji Mohite (exempted from subject 3), Wasudeo Ramchandra Patwardhan (exempted from subject 3), Kamalakant Balkrishna Phatak (exempted from subjects 2, 3), Shantaram Shivaji Surve (exempted from subjects 3, 5), Nirmal Chandra Majumdar (exeptemed from subject 3), Sadashiv Kashinath Paralikar (exempted from subjects 2, 3, 4, 5), Vishnu Baburao Marathe (exempted from subject 3), Basangowda Somangowda Patil (exempted from subjects 2, 3), Narhar Gangadhar Apte, (exempted from subjects 2, 3, 5), Nilkanth Krishnaji Kukday (exempted from subjects 2, 3), Stanley Dunston Williams (exempted from subjects 2, 3, 4, 5), Yeshwant Mahadeo Chakrateo exempted from subjects 3, 4, 5).

NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATIONS.

KHADDAR PROPAGANDA.

DELHI, April 6.

The Congress Committee of Delhi has arranged to celebrate the National Week, chiefly by popularising, Khaddar, and to-day a party of Nationalists, including some visitors from outside Delhi, were seen selling Khaddar inside the streets at Chandni Chowk.—A. P.

IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, Apl. 7.

Celebrations of the National Week commenced here yesterday and a public meeting was held under the auspices of the Madras District Congress Council at which Messrs. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, M.L.A., M. K. Acharya, M.L.A., and T. Prakasam, Editor, "Swarajya" and other leaders in Madras took part. The National Week is also being celebrated in various centres in the mofussil.—(A. P.)

DEATH BY TETANUS.

Vishnu Hari, a Police Constable No. 2683-C, was on duty at Falkland Road on Sunday evening when he found one Mahadu Sakaram (35) lying on the footpath. He could not speak. He removed him to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Monday evening. The constable on the way asked the deceased if any one had assaulted him and he replied in the negative. Medical evidence showed that death was due to tetanus. At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of death by tetanus.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

On Sunday at about 6 p.m. a dead body was found on the stones of the Kennedy Seaface. A doctor examined the body, but he could not say anything, it being too dark at the time. The body was removed to the morgue where Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, held an inquest. The Police Surgeon who held the post-mortem examination being not of definite opinion as to the cause of death, the Coroner sent the viscera to the Chemical Analyser for report and postponed further hearing.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CONFIRMATION CASE.

MURDER OF SISTER-IN-LAW BY DROWNING.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Imperator
vs
Maharudrappa.

(Before Sir Norman Macleod, Chief Justice, and Justice Coyaji.)

This was a confirmation case with Criminal Appeal No. 70 of 1925 from the conviction and sentence of death passed upon the accused Maharudrappa for murdering his sister-in-law by Mr. C. E. Palmer, Sessions Judge of Belgaum.

The facts of the case were as follows:—

The prosecution story is that the accused Maharudrappa's younger brother Bhuttappa died about two years ago. Bhuttapa's widow Meleva continued to live in the house formerly occupied by Bhuttappa and his brother Maharudrappa (accused) after Buttappa's death. On the 8th September 1924 accused got a certificate from Basangouda Patil of Singanhalli, to enable him to sell a bullock at Kittur. That day accused and Meleva took the bullock to Kittur and sold it for Rs. 13. Returning from Kittur towards evening accused and Meleva rested by the Dambarkop step-well which is a furlong outside and south-east of the village. The accused pushed Meleva into the well, but the water at the side of the well, though it was on a level with the top of the well, only came up to her neck, so he took a stick and beat her on the head with it till she fell under water and was drowned. The accused then proceeded homewards. Next morning the corpse was found floating face downwards in the well. The Police Patel sent the report to the Sub-Inspector, Kittur. A Police Havaldar arrived at 3 p.m. the same day, had the corpse taken out of the water and as it was not that of a resident of the village had a photo taken of it for purposes of identification. The Kittur Sub-Inspector reached Dambarkop on the 11th September. He received the photo of the murdered woman on the 12th September and with its help tried to find out where the woman belonged to but without success. On the 17th September Yellawa, Meleva's uncle's daughter, was told by her relative Kenchappa that Meleva had disappeared from Singanhalli. Next day Yellawa went to Singanhalli and finding Meleva missing reported to the Police Patel that she was missing. On the 19th Shivramgouda, the Hale Tegur Patil, overheard Yellawa say that her sister Meleva was missing and that the accused had murdered her. The Patil asked accused's relative Kadappa about it and the same evening went with Kadappa's brother Adiveppa to accused's house at Singanhalli. Accused went with them to Hale Tegur and passed the night in Kadappa's house. Next morning Mugutsab went there and accused made a confession of his having murdered Meleva by drowning her in the Dambarkop well. The accused made a statement before the Patils of Hosa and Hale Tegur and the panch and was taken to Kittur. The Medical Officer on post-mortem examination found nine surface injuries on the body. The woman was pregnant, the uterus containing a female foetus aged about five months. The defence of the accused was that Meleva parted from him in the Kittur bazar and said she was going to her sister Yellawa at Tegur, and that he could go home. He reached home about sunset. For 12 days he never heard that Meleva had fallen into a well. The Patils of the 2 Tegurs took him to Hale Tegur and Yellawa and the Police Patils asked him to pass a deed transferring Meleva's property to Yellawa's son, or pay them Rs. 500. He refused whereupon they tied him to a post, gave him no food, and then took him to Kittur where he told the Jamadar that the Police Patils had brought him promising to show him the place where Meleva was killed. That Meleva was not pregnant by him. That he never made a confession before Mugutsab.

The learned Sessions Judge in his judgment observed that the accused had reasons for wishing to be rid of Meleva. The Kulkarni Ramchandra said that Meleva had adopted accused's son but refused to give up the land to him and Meleva further alleged that accused had seduced her. If accused could get rid of her he would avoid scandal and at the same time get her land. There was nothing to indicate that anyone else besides accused was interested in bringing about Meleva's death. That he saw no good ground for rejecting the confession which Mugutsab swore was made to him. Mugutsab was not alleged to be at enmity with the accused. In view of the above circumstances he held it proved that accused caused the death of Meleva and that his crime was murder, which was of a sordid and brutal character and called for the extreme penalty. Accordingly disagreeing with the four assessors the learned Sessions Judge found the accused guilty of the murder of Meleva and sentenced him to death subject to confirmation by the High Court.

The accused appealed to the High Court and their Lordships after hearing the arguments confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

Counsel Mr. G. M. Thakore with Mr. G. R. Madbhavi appeared for the accused. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALLEGED MURDER.

ACCUSED PLED ALIBI.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Percival and Special Jury).

King-Emperor
vs.
(1) Chuttar Subhanbux
(2) Chaman Rahimbux.

The accused were charged under Sections 302 and 114 of the Indian Penal Code with having committed the offence of murder of one Amanatulla Mahomedalli by stabbing him with a clasp-knife on 7th February, 1925 and with having aided and abetted each other in the commission of the said offence.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General with Mr. Maneksha appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Azad appeared for the defence.

PROSECUTION STORY.

The case for the prosecution was that the deceased was a dealer in milk and had three milk shops in the city. The deceased used to reside on the ground floor of Cement Chawl at Byculla where he had a milk shop also. On 7th February, 1925, at about 9-30 p.m. the deceased had closed his shop at Byculla and was standing outside it. An employee of his by name Cassam came up at this time to give an account of the day's earning. The deceased handed him the key to open the shop. As the said Cassam was about to open the shop accused No. 1 came up and stood near the deceased. Shortly thereafter accused No. 2 and a boy came up. Accused No. 1 asked the deceased to get two plates of mince-meat from a place close by. The deceased told accused No. 1 to go to the eating house for it. The deceased further told the accused No. 1 that he was busy taking an account from the said Cassam. Thereupon the accused No. 2 reminded the deceased about four rupees. All of a sudden accused No. 1 raised his hand and stabbed the deceased with a knife in the chest. Accused No. 2 told accused No. 1 to strike the said Cassam also who was standing near by. Upon this accused No. 1 pushed the said Cassam who ran into the chawl for his life.

The deceased on being struck sat down on a bench and then collapsed. The two accused and the boy ran in the direction of the tram line on Ripon Road.

Some witnesses who saw the deceased being stabbed came up to him and they made the deceased sit up. The deceased then asked one of them to send for one Jumman saying that he had been treacherously stabbed by Chotan i.e., accused No. 1. The deceased then began vomiting blood and loss consciousness. A victoria was then sent for and the deceased was removed by the Police to the J. J. Hospital where he died shortly thereafter. Near the shop of the deceased there was a Municipal lamp lighted. The accused No. 1 used to reside with said Jumman on the third floor of the said Cement Chawl. A week before the incident accused No. 2 came to reside with accused No. 1.

The accused and the boy were soon after arrested by the Police.

PLEA OF ALIBI.

The defence of the accused was that they were not present when the alleged incident took place, that they knew nothing about it and had nothing to do with it. One of the witnesses for the prosecution was giving false evidence against accused No. 2 because he was on terms of enemity with him.

The hearing of the case is proceeding.

A CHARGE THAT FAILED.

SCHOOL CHILDREN AT COURT.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. D. N. D. Khandallawalla, Fourth Presidency Magistrate in the case in which Mr. Kaikshru Bejoni Kapadia had charged Mrs. Goolbai Ardeshar Pherozeshah Mehta with insult, assault and defamation. The Magistrate, after going through the evidence, found that the complainant had failed to make out a case against the accused and he therefore discharged the accused.

The complainant's story was that he had an eight-year old daughter Sheru, who attended the Queen Mary's School at Girgaum. The accused's daughter Roshan was also in the same school. On February 12, the accused accompanied by her daughter Roshan went to the school at 9-30 a.m. Upon Roshan's pointing at Sheru as the girl who had teased her the previous day, the accused was alleged to have caught Sheru by her collar, slapped her, gave her blows and fists and banged her against the railings. As a result of this Sheru had a swelling on her head, bruises on her arms, neck and back. Not satisfied with that the accused was further alleged to have used defatory statements against the girl and her parents.

A number of school girls were examined for the prosecution, whose evidence was considered by the Magistrate as unsatisfactory and unreliable. The Magistrate in discharging the accused further observed that the accused had not committed any of the offences with which she had been charged, and he was confident that if the complainant had followed the same advice given to him by his counsel Mr. Godinho of seeing Mr. A. P. Mehta the accused's husband, the whole matter would have been satisfactorily settled. Mr. Balubhai Desai held the brief of Mr. Godinho for the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. J. Davar, Bar-at-Law, assisted by Messrs. Sorab Kapadia and Chhatrapati, pleaders.

PETITION TO VICEROY.

BOMBAY CITIZENS' SUPPORT.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M. L. A., and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas appeared before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Tuesday and made sworn affidavits. The affidavits were presented by Mr. S. G. Velinker, Bar.-at-Law, and were, it is understood, in support of Mr. Velinker's application to His Excellency the Viceroy for transferring the trial of the accused persons in the Bawla Murder Case from the Bombay High Court. Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta and Jamnadas Dwarkadas made these affidavits in their capacity as citizens of Bombay and disowned any personal interest in the case beyond seeing that justice was done to the accused persons, as the Bombay asmosphere was too much prejudiced against the accused.

It is understood that these affidavits will be sent along with Mr. Velinker's petition to the Viceroy.

MAHOMED SHAFFI

REMANDED INTO JAIL CUSTODY

Mahomed Shaffi, late Mr. Bawla's chauffeur, who was made an approver and who subsequently turned a hostile witness was put up before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday. Mahomed Shaffi who was in jail custody has been further remanded into jail custody for two weeks.

It is understood Mahomed Shaffi will be put up to stand his trial after the case against the nine accused is decided by the High Court.

IMPERIAL WIRELESS SERVICES

LONDON, April 6.

In the House of Commons Mr. Hurd declared there was a growing diversity of policy and practice between Great Britain and Dominions with regard to Empire Wireless facilities, and urged, with a view to achieving unity in that regard, that the suggestion of the Empire Press Union should be adopted, and the Governments of Dominions should be invited to confer with His Majesty's Government in order to end the present confusion.

Mr. Baldwin replied that his information did not bear out Mr. Hurd's suggestion. Arrangements in connection with the question of the Imperial Wireless services were proceeding satisfactorily, and there was a general accord between His Majesty's Government and the Dominions in the matter. He suggested that everything that Mr. Hurd read in the press was not quite accurate, and it might be useful for Mr. Hurd to communicate with the Postmaster-General.—Reuter.

KARNATAK UNIFICATION SABHA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR Apl. 7.

A Council meeting of the Karnatak Unification Sabha was held in the Hubli Muncipal Hall on the 5th inst. Mr. Kambli M.L.C. presiding. Rao Bahadur Patil, President, Dharwar Municipality, Mr. Jog M.L.C. and other members were present. Resolutions regarding the collection of detailed statistics, both from private and Government sources about the future Karnatak provinces enlisting of members and collection of funds were passed.

The next meeting of the Council and the Standing Committee were fixed to come off at Belgaum during the sessions of the Karnatak Sahitya Sammelan to be held on 9th 10th and 11th inst.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

ANOTHER BOMBAY TEAM LOSES.

SHOLAPUR BEAT ORION.

The replay between the G. I. P. Sholapur and the Orion Sporting Association was not as interesting as was expected, the match ending in a win for the railway team by two goals which is a fair index of the play. The Sholapur halves showed great improvement and were the main stay of the team the centre half being a host in himself. The forwards showed better understanding and both the goals scored were the result of combined play O Gardener and his brother were both hard workers and D'Mello more so. Pope and Lincoln did some useful too but the former either intentionally or otherwise hung back thus hampering the line, while the latter suffers from indecision. Kirkham is as steady a back as can be desired end can always be relied on to play a cool and confident game no matter which way the wind blows.

For the Orion, Abreo and Gomes gave a good display of clean and neat defence and even when hard pressed these two would indulge in inter-passing according as which one had a better chance of clearing. The pivotal man Andrew Pereira played a forceful game and always kept with the ball. His colleagues were quite good but showed a tendency to keep the ball too long which gave the opposing forwards a chance of gaining possession. In the forward line, Dominic was marked down as a dangerous man and accordingly shadowed. He made several openings for his fellows who failed badly in finding the mark. So far as missed opportunities are to be considered the Orion should have been level. They were the more energetic of the two sides but when their opponents got busy they were decidedly dangerous.

The railway wasted no time in preliminaries and had soon registered their first goal through C. Gardener. Pressure on the Orion goal was relieved by Albert with two runs on the left the ball rolling harmlessly over the line. The Sholapur defence cleared up the field where Lincoln got through but Naidu lashed the ball into touch. Andrew did some good tackling, his passes to Dominic being neglected. The left extreme got going but McDonnough pushed the ball into touch. Mid-field play was followed by a big hit by Kirkham.

The local side brought the ball back and were several free hits on account of infringements. A timely scoop saw C. Gardener off with the ball, Abreo intercepting him in time. Repeated attacks by the Orion were well dealt with by Kirkham who fed his wingers well. After some pretty stick work S. Gardener sent in a stiff pass which was anticipated by Gomes. His colleague brought off a clearance by a swing at a dropping ball. Andrew fastened on the ball and led a dangerous raid which was spoilt by Dominic being offside. The latter was responsible for good stick work and rushing out to the right wing sent in a hard centre which was deflected out by the opposing centre half. The long corner came to nothing Lincoln getting to the ball first. Another raid on the right ended weakly. Franklin allowing the ball to dribble over the line.

The local side were having a good deal of the attack but the railway defence were extremely watchful, Kirkham and his half line packing the circle well. Entiado neutralised his effectiveness by hanging on to the ball too long which always resulted in his being deprived of it before he could pass. A few spasmodic rushes by the Sholapur forwards were checked by Abreo who indulged in some of his characteristic swrves. Lincoln and S. Gardener broke away well but the movement was spoilt by the latter being adjudged offside. Infringements by the local side caused pressure on their goal. Abreo and Gomes being hard put to it to keep their opponents out. The G. I. P. tried hard to increase their lead but their opponents managed to hold out, relief coming by way of an attack by Albert. But the railway centre-half was too wary and always managed to nip in and spoil promising movements. A long corner against the Sholapur caused a scramble in the ring which however was cleared by Kirkham. Half time arrived with the railway leading by the only goal.

From the bully-off Entiado ran the ball down but lost it to McDonough. Lincoln tried an individual run which was closured by Naidu kicking into touch. The railway persisted and D'Mello got an opportunity at close quarters but Gomes breated the ball out for a long corner. A prolonged duel between the halves caused the ball to remain in mid-field, Dominic tried to break away but found himself too well-marked. E. Pereira could not get rid of the ball fast enough and C. Gardener ran away with it, but Gomes stopped his pass. Play was transferred to the other side where Andrews sent a good one across the goal mouth. S. Gardener made much ground on the left; Abreo stopping him well up the field. The railway halves were playing splendidly and giving away very little. Gomes checked two rushes at the expense of long corners, Gardener sending the ball over the bar.

Falcon sent his man off down the wing but Franklin spoilt a combined movement by hit the side of the goal when unmarked. Richards tried to force the ball through but always met a wall in the opposing centre-half. The Railway broke away but Andrew sent them back and Albert was unfortunate in being unable to draw the ball back in time. The same player in conjunction with Andrew got through and seemed certain of scoring but were balked by the left back dashing across and scooping away. Abreo and Falcon stormed the left wing and Dominic made an opening but Albert was penalised for being off-side. Abreo created an outburst of enthusiasm by neatly tricking three of his opponents, and then Albert disappointed his supporters by hitting the outside of the net. An accurate pass by C. Gardener at the other end found Lincoln hesitating Andrew taking the ball across to his opponents' territory where a long corner was awarded to the Orion. The centre-half shot hard but the railway defence packed the goal well the ball being cleared. A pretty bit of passing among the railway forwards produced the second goal S. Gardener finding the net with a stinging shot. Five minutes desultory play left the score unchanged and another local side retired losers.

G. I. P. SHOLAPUR:—Banyan; Kirkham and Sellatt; McDonough, Fritchley and Sullivan; D'Mello, C. Gardener, Pope, Lincoln and S. Gardener.

ORION SPORTING ASSOCIATION:—Naidu; Abreo and Gomes; Falcon, A. C. Pereira and E Pereira; Franklin, Dominic D'Souza, Richards, Albert D'Souza and Entiado.

Referees: Messrs. Woods and James.

LEAGUE RESULTS

In the First Division of the League today, Sheffield United beat Burnley by four goals to nil.

PONTYPOOL BEAT EBBW VALE.

Under the Rugby Union rules, to-day, Pontypool beat Ebbw Vale by 18 points to 3 and Nuneaton lost to Leicester by 10 points to 13.—Reuter.

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MODERN LANGUAGES

MR. L. G. KHARE will take a vacation course particularly for Students appearing for the INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE (London or Allahabad competition) in FRENCH and GERMAN; there will be a special course in German for Science Students as well from this month. Mr. Khare can be interviewed at Broacha Buildings, Princess Street, and MORNING.

23021

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DURING THE 15 DAYS OF RAMJAN AND THE NOTICE OF SULTAN BROTHERS TOPIWALLA OF BHENDI BAZAR.

A HANDBILL will be published on the 9th of April for the benefit of the public, which will be distributed on the main roads of Bombay. Handbills will also be sent by post on application. The public are hereby requested to get the handbills as early as possible on the same night.
A MUSICAL CONCERT
will be held at their shop. Prominent and leading personages have been invited to grace the occasion. Public are also requested to join in the refreshment there.
SULTAN BROTHERS TOPIWALA.
Bhendi Bazar, Bombay.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & CO. LTD.

The undersigned request all the Shareholders of the Company, who are entitled to vote to be present at the Annual General Meeting convened by the Company on THURSDAY, the 9th April, 1925, at 11 a.m. (S. T.) at Company's Registered Office where questions of great interest to the Shareholders are going to be discussed.
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The Bombay Chronicle
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1925.

CORPORATION AND ITS PRESIDENT.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation at its meeting on Monday passed a resolution offering its best thanks to Mr. V. J. Patel "for the very valuable services rendered by him as President of the Corporation for the past year and as Chairman of the Committees of the Corporation and especially for the great despatch with which he disposed of the heavy outstanding work of the various Committees" and placing on record its high appreciation of "the zeal, ability, courtesy, tact and fairness with which he discharged the onerous duties of his office." The resolution and the speeches that were made on it were not of the conventional type associated with the annual function when one President gives place to another. They embodied a tribute that was as fully deserved as it was sincerely meant. The tribute was the more noteworthy in that among the speakers were those who had regarded Mr. Patel's election to the office as a disaster to the Corporation and the City. Their original misgivings were the result of their failure to realise the significance and possibilities of the national movement represented in the Corporation by the Nationalist Party and its leader. The late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta provoked the wrath of a spokesman of the bureaucracy for having introduced a new spirit in the deliberations of the old Imperial Ligislative Council, because he dared to call a spade a spade and gave expression to the true feelings of the people. The Nationalist Party has been sent to the Municipality by the electors of the City charged with a similar mission of introducing a new spirit in the deliberations of the Corporation and, consequently, in the administration of Municipal affairs. The new spirit demands that the administration of the City's affairs should be carried on with the sole object of promoting the good not only of the greatest number of citizens but of all citizens without exception, that there should be an end to privileged treatment and vested interests which militate against the fulfilment of this object and that, above all, nothing should be done by or on behalf of the Corporation that will offend the awakened sense of national self-reliance and self-respect.

The representatives of the old order, who had refused to move with the times, could ill-conceal their aversion to the new spirit and their hostility to those who sought to introduce it into the Corporation. Hence their lugubrious forebodings about Mr. Patel's presidentship. Much was said in the Corporation on Monday regarding the achievements of Mr. Patel as President. Those achievements constitute a record which surpasses the work done by many a past President of the Corporation and which will be an inspiration to Mr. Patel's successors. But the achievement for which Mr. Patel's tenure of office will long be remembered is the success with which he disarmed the opposition and dissolved the suspicions of opponents and accelerated the transition from the old order to the new—a transition which emphasises the fact that membership of the Corporation is not to be either the recreation of the idle rich or an opportunity for self-aggrandisement but a privilege of serving the City. The Nationalist support to the election of a nominated official to the chairmanship of the Standing Committee is a striking indication of the change towards the new order in which the only claim to honour will be that based on merit and service. Another and more striking proof of the readiness of the Nationalists to accept the co-operation of all who love the City and sincerely desire to work for it was given by the confession of the Municipal Commissioner who described how his fears about his relations with the President soon gave place to admiration for the great work done by the latter. The Nationalists are not actuated by race-antagonism; their quarrel is not with individuals but with a system that denies them their right to manage their own affairs. They are willing to co-operate with foreigners, nay, eager to do so—but only on the basis of equality. Municipal affairs are even now not conducted in accordance with the interests and wishes of the citizens. Though this is, to some extent, due to the fact that the Nationalist Party has not adequately realised the expectations which it had raised, the principal reason is that to which the retiring President drew attention, namely, the exercise of excessive powers by the Municipal Commissioner—powers which are derived not from the authority of the Corporation but from the Municipal Act. So long as the Corporation is not empowered to appoint its own Municipal Commissioner and so long as the powers which the latter exercises are not subject to the general control of the Corporation, local self-government in the City will not become a living reality.

Apart from this urgent constitutional reform which can only be undertaken by the legislature, there is an important direction in which the Corporation may well take a bold initiative towards ensuring the efficiency of municipal administration. Presidents of the Corporation have hitherto been elected in accordance with a tradition which, more often than not, subordinates merit to communal considerations. Whatever justification this practice had in the past, its continuance to-day is consistent neither with the present-day developed sense of civic responsibility nor with the promotion of national solidarity. If the Municipal Corporation of Bombay is to discharge its growing responsibility with increasing efficiency, its Presidents must be men or women who have earned the honour by meritorious service and outstanding abilities alone. A community now considers itself honoured if one of its members is elected President, irrespective of his own deserts. This is hardly a legitimate ground for communal pride. What we have to foster is a healthy spirit of rivalry among the various communities. This can only be fostered if the choice for presidentship falls on the most deserving member irrespective of communal considerations and if the Act is so amended as to permit the Corporation, if it chooses, to re-elect the retiring President for as many years as his services are considered essential in the interests of the City. For this year the Corporation has elected as President one who fully deserves the honour. Mr. Baptista regards his election as a great honour to the Mahratta Christian community to which he belongs. His community may well take pride in the fact that, by reason alike of his long service to the City and his own abilities Mr. Baptista's claim to the presidential chair are as strong as those of any member of the Corporation.

CO-OPERATION IN BOMBAY.

There is a general impression among co-operative workers in India that the process of de-officialization of the movement has been carried further in the Bombay Presidency than in any other province in India. That impression is far from being correct. With our 3,743 co-operative societies we have in this Presidency a larger number of Assistant Registrars than many other provinces with a much larger number of societies, and we have nearly fifty other officers of the class of auditors, organizers and inspectors paid wholly or partly by Government, whose work, however, is entirely controlled by the Registrar. Our expenditure on the Co-operative Department from public funds amounted during the year 1923-24 to over four lakhs and a quarter, and is in proportion to the number of societies higher than in most other provinces in India. The amount spent by Government works out at over Rs. 1,000 per registered society, an average higher than in many other provinces. But in addition to the direct control exercised by the Registrar and his subordinate officers, the Co-operative Department has very useful allies in honorary organizers in its work of controlling the movement without any responsibility for such control. These are non-official workers selected by the Co-operative Department and removable by it, who are entrusted with a number of miscellaneous functions drawing allowances from Government, and submitting their bills and diaries to the Registrar. These estimable gentlemen have been dubbed in official reports as non-official adjuncts of the Department, and among them are found some of the keenest supporters of any policy that the departmental head for the time being has initiated. When the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute was founded in 1918, to focus non-official opinion and to co-ordinate non-official activities, it was expected that this body of non-official workers would be absorbed in the Institute. But Government could not afford to relinquish their power of patronage and so these faithful followers of the Co-operative Department remained and numbered no less than 150 at the close of the last official year. And though their ranks do not swell with the growth of societies the number of Assistant Registrars, auditors and special auditors goes on increasing,—no evil to the mind of a bureaucracy but a deplorable feature for a popular, and supposedly self-governing organization. No attempt is made to transfer functions to responsible non-official workers in the movement and to co-operative bodies themselves; definite powers and responsibilities are not entrusted to the Institute, and no steps have been taken to build up a non-official profession of auditors in whose absence the official auditing staff will have to be increased to an unlimited extent.

The year 1923-24 witnessed little progress in the movement especially in its most important branch, namely, agricultural credit. Agricultural societies increased in number from 2,869 to 3,050. Membership increased by about 13,000 to 2,20,616, and the working capital by about 22 lakhs to nearly two crores. In the comparative figures published by the Government of India, Bombay stands fairly high in the average number of members per 1,000 of inhabitants and in the average capital held per head of the population. That, however, is due to the inclusion of figures for urban banks, and non-agricultural societies which numbered 600, with a membership of a lakh and a quarter and a capital of about 2 crores. The Registrar in his annual report observes that looking to the number of villages and the rural population the number of rural societies is meagre except in South Satara, Broach and Dharwar. Taking the total number of villages in the Presidency, it is found that less than eight are served by co-operative societies. The Registrar also admits—and this is a matter to which attention was first drawn by non-official workers in the movement—that members of societies do not receive adequate finance even for their current agricultural requirements, and that the fixing of an arbitrary limit for loans to be advanced to individuals compels members to resort to borrowings from outside. The action taken by the Registrar to deal with this problem is hardly satisfactory. He proposes to approve of the raising of the loan limit to a figure which suffices for the needs of a large majority of the members and to allow special limits after inquiry to the few individuals who require more. The scrutiny of the requirements of the members of about three thousand societies scattered all over the Presidency is hardly a task which a single officer can perform satisfactorily without personal inquiry on the spot, and it is not certain if the remedy is not worse than the evil it seeks to meet, inasmuch as it introduces an undesirable element of centralization and mechanical check and saps the local sense of responsibility.

Of another aspect of the changes in policy introduced during the year it is possible to write more approvingly. It has been felt that overdues, inefficient accounts-keeping, improper use of loans, injudicious grants of advances were all due mainly to the absence of regular and continued supervision and the lack of systematic training in practice and procedure. The untrained secretaries our societies engage are inadequately controlled by the managing committees, and the committees themselves are recruited from material which has under our "paternal," bureaucratic system of administration lost all initiative and much of its sense of responsibility. For financial safety and sound working, it is essential to adopt either of the following alternatives, especially when the bulk of the capital in the societies is derived from outside. There will have to be either a strict system of supervision controlled by the State as in the Punjab, or inspection through a staff mainly directed by the central financing agencies as in the Central Provinces. In Burma, there is a fairly successful system of control by guaranteeing unions, a system which we attempted to copy in Bombay but failed to operate with equally good results owing to the want of proper guidance in the initial stages, trained personnel and homogeneity among the rural population. It is now proposed to provide supervision and local control not through small guaranteeing unions—the financial basis of which operates as a handicap—but through supervising unions, with larger areas of operations, able to command the services of paid supervisors for whom it will be worth-while to make special arrangements for training. The only defects in the scheme are the absence of any element of responsibility in these bodies which will be endowed in course of time with large powers and the difficulty of ensuring local control over the paid supervisor's work. Both the difficulties are serious but if the Central Institute affiliates these bodies to itself as its accredited agencies for local work, exercising judicious control over them by distribution of grants and contributions, it will be able to develop the sense of responsibility which appears to be lacking. At the same time, it will have to organize systematic courses of training for the union supervisors and, while watching their work and progress through its branches, provide, side by side, facilities for the training of office-bearers and committee members. This is necessary not only for the immediate aim in view but also to awaken in them the lost sense of initiative and the dormant instincts of responsibility and educate them to lead the new movement for the economic and social uplift of our rural population.

Notes of the Day.

M. Herriot's Troubles.

The political cyclone in Paris has not yet subsided and unless M. Herriot with his accustomed parliamentary dexterity succeeds in harmonising the conflicting elements in his own following, the financial crisis will be a prelude to a political upheaval. Despite the unfriendliness of the Opposition groups and differences within his own party, M. Herriot is struggling heroically with the financial difficulties and has a sheaf of measures ready for the restoration not only of the slippery franc but of public confidence in France and elsewhere. But while speculation is rife regarding these measures, it is anticipated that a fresh crisis may develop round the question of note issue versus capital levy as a solvent of fiscal troubles driving a wedge between the Radicals under M. Loucheur and the Socialists, thus breaking up the Left bloc and leading to the deposition of M. Herriot from office and the substitution of a Government that will not shirk a policy of inflation, or, indeed, any policy so long as it does not offend the rich Frenchman's interests. It was a realisation of this fact which made M. Herriot declare in impassioned tones that "rather than bow to the wealthy interests who desired to govern the country,' he would appeal to the country. Meanwhile, M. Demonzie, the new Finance Minister, is proposing a compulsory loan to avoid both the bold measure of a levy on wealth and inflation through note issue. It is calculated to buy over the resistance of the French tax-payer to direct taxation and if it succeeds it may partially solve an awkward problem which has baffled successive Finance Ministers of France.

Honours in Dishonour.

The South African Assembly has recently adopted a motion requesting the King not to confer titles on their nationals. It clearly shows the disrepute to which titles and honours have fallen among self-governing Dominions who prefer democratic equality to vulgar and sentimental ostentations of imperialism. In 1918, the Canadian House of Commons made representations to the Imperial Government demanding that no hereditary honour in future be conferred on their subjects and that no other honour should be conferred except when requested by the Dominion authorities—a request, by the way, which they would never make; Labour opinion in Australia is distinctly opposed to all honours and it is no secret that Sir J. Ward's baronetcy assisted his defeat in the New Zealand election of 1911; . . . . South Africa alone, with its peculiar social conditions based on the existence of a large native population and with its General Smuts who thought imperially, acquiesced in this innovation of titles meant to cultivate imperial unity. But now South Africa has also followed the path of other Dominions and it is pertinent to enquire how long India is going to put up with this system of snobbery. General Hertzog, the South African Premier in opposing the imperial policy of creating a Dominion aristocracy, said that titles created a caste feeling and caste barriers. As it is, India has too many castes by birth and tradition to establish more by wealth and dignity; but here the natural weakness of human beings to be called by names which place them on a level above their fellow-creatures has been deliberately exploited for the perpetuation of alien domination. Ancient despotisms hanged and shot their opponents: modern bureaucracies invite them to dinners and confer titles,—so that if one killed the body, the other benumbs a patriotic conscience. The title, indeed, is an anti-democratic device which is the product of class-struggle in England and has been imported into India along with Lancashire goods. Indian nationalism rightly distrusts its politically because of its subtle demoralisation. It is time a clean sweep were made of these meaningless anachronisms.

A Brahmin Sangathan.

Roused to a sense of imminent danger by the continuous assaults of the Non-Brahmins, a Brahmin body has drawn the attention of the Brahmins of all India to "the forces of disintegration" that are operating against the Brahmin community. By the "forces of disintegration" the learned Brahmins mean, we suppose, the manifestations of anti-Brahmin feeling as evinced by the challenge to their sacredotal authority and by the endeavour to break down caste-monopoly and caste-privileges in the political and educational spheres; yet "disintegration," strictly speaking, operates within the body politic, not by onslaughts from without. Consequently such a process of disintegration would be more effectively "arrested" by purging the community itself of social evils that de-vitalise it rather than by a renewed bid for special privileges through "organisation and consolidation" as is the stale fashion of communalists now-a-days. The Brahmin Sabha desires for the community the restoration of its "rightful place as the moral and spiritual teachers of all Bharat". The ideal is admirable but its content deserves careful scrutiny. If "rightful place" means undue privileges enjoyed because of the handicap suffered by other communities, the demand cannot be squared with the principles of equity any more than the racial prerogatives of the White Brahmin; or if the right place of the Brahmin is that of the priest officiating like a spiritual broker between man and his Maker, we long for the abolition of this middleman from a sphere reserved for conscience. No doubt, in the exaggerated non-Brahmin reaction, there is some danger of one million Brahmins in Madras being subjugated by forty million non-Brahmins who imagine at times that their levelling up can be achieved only by levelling down the Brahmins. But it is all the more necessary for the Brahmin, therefore, to stand for equality of opportunity, economic and cultural, which is the righteous basis of democracy rather than for impotent pharisaism and jealous and obsolete caste-spirit. For character and functions, not the accident of birth, make a true Brahmin; and the Brahmin should win his "rightful place" not through scriptural authority or unjust precedence but by merit and service.

SUITS AGAINST RAILWAYS

BY V. G. JAWADEKER

It is now admitted on all hands that Railways in India are not an unmixed blessing. Not to speak of India alone, almost all the world over, they may be said to have become one of the necessary evils of the day! However there is one redeeming feature of them. In self-governing countries, apart from their moral aspect, the Railways may be said to be at least contributing very largely to the material advancement of those countries; while in India, they contribute more to the material advancement of foreigners than to that of the children of the soil themselves, as is clearly shown in matters relating to the working of passenger and goods traffic and several other details concerning the Railway Administration.

It is one of the auspicious signs of the times that instead of suffering losses lying down as was their wont, Indian traders and merchants are slowly but surely awakening and asserting their rights as against Railway Companies who have been exercising their autocratic powers for years together.

Railways—Servants of Public.

Many a civil court, not only in our province but in other provinces as well, has on its files, suits pending against Railway Companies. Until recently people in general had so completely identified the Railway Companies with the Government themselves, that they dared not sue and fight them even in a regular court of law. People residing in the mofussil had completely forgotten that Railways were only public carriers and as carriers, the servants and not the masters of the public. Fortunately, they have now come to realize that the latter can be proceeded against in a court of law as easily as any private individual can be.

If they yet suffer from anything, it is from ignorance of law and nothing else. Very few people are really conversant with the provisions of the Railway Act and the Railway Rules and Regulations; and very often this fact alone deprives them of their legal remedies or ensures their failures in civil courts.

I wish to bring to the notice of all travelling public who may be driven to a court of law and traders and merchants especially, the fact that the East Indian Rail-

(Continued on page 8.)

LEE REPORT.

BRITISH OFFICERS IN PUBLIC SERVICE.

DEBATE IN LORDS.

LONDON, April 6.

In the House of Lords, Lord Ampthill drew attention to the case of British officers in the Public Service in India to which the Lee Commission did not refer although it took their evidence, and asked whether their claims were now being considered in connection with any legislative or administrative action required owing to the Commission's report.

Lord Ampthill said the matter was really urgent and of vital importance to a number of British fellow-subjects who had been rendering loyal and faithful service during critical times in India. The Service was essential for the Good Government of India and for which they were hitherto indispensable. They had been carefully training Indians who would replace them, and had taken utmost pains to smooth the way for those Indians. The question was whether they were to be ignored in the present measures for relief of their fellows and to be left to finish their time with bitter difficulty, real hardship and, it was very probable, humiliation. The Joint Committee on the Government of India Act had undoubtedly intended that these officers should be treated with the same consideration as officers in the Civil Service, and the Royal Commission had recommended that the officers of precisely similar status should be re-appointed by the Secretary of State in order to give them protection and benefits recommended in the report.

GIVE PROTECTION AND CONTENTMENT.

Lord Ampthill continuing, said the objects of the Lee Commission were to procure contentment of the Service and secure a supply of sufficient recruits of the right sort. The recommendations of the Commission had deplorably proved inadequate for either purpose. The discontent of the Provincial Service must react upon every other part of the administration in India. The fears of these officers were in no way unreasonable at present. If these officers were given protection and contentment we would get recruits; if not we should have to whistle for candidates. If this omission from the report was one of the concessions to secure unanimity, he submitted that the attempt to placate Indian opinion by sacrificing British provincial officers was a misunderstanding of the Indian view-point which scarcely did justice to the sense of fairplay of our Indian fellow-subjects, none of whom except seditionists objected to the redress of the legitimate grievances of British officers. The simple amendment of the Government of India Act would meet the claims of these officers. The cost would be comparatively trifling as fewer than 200 men were concerned and the expenditure would repay itself ten times over by encouraging recruiting and removing anxiety and distrust.

Lord Olivier said the question of the Uncovenanted Services was outside the report of the Lee Commission. He only dealt with matters in the Lee Report, and believed that no official communications occurred in regard to the Uncovenanted Services under his responsibility.

Lord Sydenham declared that if these British officers dwindled away, there would be widespread corruption within a very short time, and unless the best kind of British guidance was maintained, India would rapidly fall back to chaos.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S REPLY

Lord Birkenhead, in reply, said it would have been much more satisfactory to him if he had been able to make a statement after a full discussion with the Viceroy. He emphasised that he inherited this question from his predecessors. Had the Lee Commission had to deal with this complicated subject, possibly the whole matter would have been delayed another year with unfortunate consequences. The questions was the most difficult one. He recognised that there were hard cases, some of whom undoubtedly required considerate examination, and every effort that could effectively be taken to provide a remedy.

Lord Birkenhead, continuing emphasised that local Governments, the Government of India and the Secretary of State-in-Council had all given close attention to the matter during the last few months. He had been constantly and frequently communicating with the Government of India and the India Council had more than once considered the matter. As regards officers appointed in India, in so far as they had obtained appointments on the ground of their Indian domicile, they could not afterwards very plausibly claim advantages of European domicile, but it was a comparatively small minority who though appointed in India were unquestionably of European domicile. Some of them were in special departments such as the Madras Survey and the Bombay Salt Department, while many were ex-Warrant officers and non-commissioned officers who belonged to a very meritorious and reliable class of men. The problem was not easy, but if it could be limited, as perhaps it could be, to those recruited before the effects of the Reforms were known, it became easier to defend the taking of special measures which otherwise might be criticised as inconsistent with the Reform scheme, as being for a limited class for a limited period only.

Lord Birkenhead pointed out that the Civil Services Bill provided the protection of emoluments of Superior Service officers appointed before 1st April 1924, and said the local Governments would be invited to review the position very carefully with a view to drawing up for his sanction a suitable classification of Rules, and he would consider the taking of advice of the Joint Standing Committee on the subject before they had actually made it. It might be taken for granted that the right of appeal to the Secretary of State would be conferred on any Superior Service officer who was appointed before 1st April 1924 and, if necessary, the question of the practicability of extending this right must be considered.

(Continued on next page.)

NEW BANK NOTES.

M. DEMONZIE'S PROPOSALS.

IMPROVING FRENCH FINANCES.

PARIS, April 6.

M. Demonzie has submitted to the Cabinet, bills with which he proposes to improve the financial situation of the State Treasury. The first authorises the Banque de France to issue four milliards worth of new bank notes. This increase to 45 milliards of the limit fixed for the issue of bank notes which at present is 41 milliards will be met by an exceptional voluntary contribution from the capital. This contribution will be productive of interest at four per cent., and all Treasury bills will be accepted for payment at the current market rates with a slight bonus. The product of exceptional contribution will be applied to the redemption of the debt. M. Demonzie only contemplates a levy on capital as the last resort, and in the event of non-acceptance of the foregoing proposals. M. Demonzie has asked for a debate in the Chamber for to-morrow when the adoption will be made a question of confidence.—Reuter.

CABINET DISCUSSES PROPOSALS.

AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE.

PARIS, April 6.

The Cabinet discussed M. Demonzie's proposals for two hours this morning, and adjourned till six in the evening, and meets again to-morrow morning. This delay in reaching the decision is attributed to M. Herriot's desire to confer with Socialist leaders as the idea of a voluntary capital contribution is opposed to the Socialist idea of a compulsory levy.

M. Millerand who has joined the Poincarist group in the Senate known as the Republican Union, acknowledging the Chairman's welcome said that their task was to restore national concord

M. Millerand, on taking his seat in the Senate, received cheers from the Centre and jeers and shouts of 'renegade" from the Left

After two and a half hours' meeting the Cabinet has decided to consider M. Demonzie's proposals at another meeting, tomorrow, under the presidency of President Doumergue. Several Ministers at the conclusion of this evening's meeting stated that they agreed in principle with M. Demonzie's proposals and only a few details remained to be settled.—Reuter.

EXTRAORDINARY VOLUNTARY LEVY.

PERPETUAL GOVT. BONDS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

LONDON, Apl. 7.

Paris.—Final details of M. Demonzie's proposals, the drafting of which was completed at three in the morning provide for payments of extraordinary voluntary levy spread over five years. The tax-payers failing to make a general declaration for the purposes of levy will be taxed on the basis of the income-tax declaration. Commercial drafts will be accepted in payment. Subscribers will receive perpetual Government bonds bearing interest at three-and-a-half or four per cent. It is estimated that the cancellation of Government securities contributed as part of the levy will reduce the budget by 600 million francs annually.—Reuter.

MOTOR SHIP.

GROWING DEMAND.

LONDON, Apl. 7.

The growing vogue of motor ship is revealed by Lloyd's Quarterly Review which shows that 2,370 ships are under construction in the world's shipyards, nearly half of them being fitted with internal combustion engines. Those under construction in the British yards amount to the total tonnage of 1,165 thousand tons, which is 132 thousand tons below last quarter. Germany is leading among the foreign countries with a tonnage of 405 thousand.—Reuter's special.

GERMAN REPARATIONS.

555 MILLIONS GOLD MARKS PAID.

PARIS, Apl. 7.

The summary of the Reparations payments presented by the Agent-General of Reparations until 31st March shows that the payments in gold marks to the Allies' account amount to 555 millions of which Britain received 112 millions, France 238, Belgium 57, Italy 41 and Japan 2 1/2.—Reuter's special.

R. 33 FLIES OVER LONDON.

LONDON, Apl. 7.

R 33 flew over London last night in perfect weather, while most Londoners were asleep. It passed the Croydon aerodrome and returned to Pulham where it was moored at noon.—Reuter's special.

M. Jouraneff, the Soviet representative at Rome, has been appointed Ambassador to Teheran.—Reuter.

DAS-MAHATMA VISIT TO ENGLAND.

FOR CONSULTING INDIA OFFICE!

COL. WEDGWOOD'S SUGGESTION IN COMMONS.

WINTERTON ASKS FOR NOTICE.

LONDON, April 6.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Thurtle, Lord Winterton said Lord Birkenhead had already welcomed Mr. Das's dissociation of himself and his party from the policy of violence. Lord Birkenhead had hitherto seen only press reports of Mr. Das's utterance, and if, as he hoped, Mr. Das now made constructive proposals which obtained the support of the Government of Bengal and the Government of India, His Majesty's Government would sympathetically consider them.

Col. Wedgwood drew attention to the suggestion that Mr. Das and Mahatma Gandhi should come to England to consult the India Office, simultaneously with the Viceroy, and asked if it would be favourably considered.

Lord Winterton replied that this was a situation where, as a result of events in England and in India, better understanding between the two countries was obviously hoped for. He was sure Col. Wedgwood would recognise that no good could be done by any hasty and ill-considered reply, and suggested that Col. Wedgood should put down the question.

Col. Wedgwood urged that this change of atmosphere could best be used at a joint meeting such as the one suggested.

Commander Kenworthy asked whether this change of policy would be met on the part of the British Government by giving the greatest possible political liberty to India.

Lord Winterton replied he thought his answer clearly covered that question.—Reuter.

NO OFFICIAL INVITATION.

LONDON, Apl. 7.

It is learned from the Indian Office that no official invitation has been issued to the Swarajist leaders to come to England.—Reuter.

MR. DAS CONGRATULATED.

BRITISH LABOUR LEADERS' MESSAGE.

CALCUTTA, Apl. 7.

"Forward" publishes the following telegram over the signatures of Messrs. George Lansbury, J. Wedgwood and Graham, Pole:—

To,

C. R. Das.

"Hearty congratulations on your manifesto. We all wish God speed to all sections for true peace on basis of real co-operative effort to establish complete Indian freedom within British Commonwealth."

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

COMMONS' NOMINEES.

LONDON, April 7.

The following members of the House of Commons have been appointed to serve on the Joint Committee on Indian Affairs:—Brigadier-General Charteris, Sir Henry Craik, Sir George Lloyd, Sir Frank Nelson, Sir Victor Warrender, Messrs. H. L. Fisher, J. S. Wardlaw Milne, Pilcher, J. Scurr, H. Snell and R. C. Wallhead.—Reuter.

NO SUBSIDY TO ARABIAN RULERS.

MAJOR ORMSBY GORE'S ASSURANCE.

LONDON, April 6.

In the House of Commons, replying to Capt. Wedgwood Benn, Major Ormsby Gor said no subsidies were being paid from the Imperial funds to any rulers in Arabia. The item of £20,000 in the Colonial Office vote was not a subsidy, but was inserted in case other money became payable in connection with the settlement between the two conflicting claims for the southern part of the Red Sea, but it was most improbable that the amount would be expended.—Reuter.

A GOLDEN TALE OF ARABIA.

HOW ENGLAND KEPT IBN SAUD IN POCKET MONEY.

The Appropriation Accounts (Civil Services, 1923-1924), recently published by the British Stationery Office, is not exactly the place one would expect to find a new Arabian Nights story.

But there is one there, says the "Daily News:" it concerns Ibn Saud Sultan of Nejd.

Ibn Saud has been in the habit of receiving a monthly subsidy of £5,000 from the British taxpayer since January, 1917.

As £60,000 a year is a comfortable income even in these days, the Comptroller and Auditor-General was surprised to find a sum of £47,338 in respect of disbursements made by his Majesty's representative in Arabia when on a mission to Ibn Saud.

Few details of that mission are given but it shines from the pages of the report as brightly as any of the tales of Scheherasade. The sum includes:—

Additional payments to Ibn.	
Saud	£39,810
Presents on the journey	£6,100
Transport and stores	£1,438

Nor is this all. Another item of £27,500 represents stores and ammunition presented to Ibn Saud by this mission, and a further sum of £348 was "lost, stolen or unaccounted for."

The Treasury rejected the claim at first, but later authorised it. Ibn Saud has since been paid off with a final £50,000.

NORTH IRISH ELECTIONS.

LONDON, April 6.

The North Irish elections have resulted in the return of 32 Unionists, ten Nationalists, four Independent Unionists, three Labourities, two Republicans and one Farmer.

Government lost 7 seats, Independents and Labourites each gained three, Farmers gained one and Nationalists gained four from the Republicans.—Reuter.

16 ARRESTED FOR THREATENED BREACH OF PEACE.

SEQUEL TO LORD BALFOUR'S VISIT TO JAFFA.

LONDON, April 6.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Saklatwalla (Communist) Major Ormsby-Gore said 16 persons were arrested on the day of Lord Balfour's arrival at Jaffa on the Magistrate's warrant for action likely to cause immediate breach of peace. He added, amid Ministerial cheers, that all the 16 were members of a small Communist group. Fortunately no breach of peace occurred, but these Communists issued inflammatory and most insulting attacks on Lord Balfour which were distributed in the town. He expressed the opinion that the action of the Palestine Government was absolutely essential, otherwise there would have been a serious breach of peace.—Reuter.

COLOUR BAR BILL.

GRANTING OF CERTIFICATES.

CAPE TOWN, April 6.

On the resumption of the debate on Mines and Works Bill in the Assembly, General Hertzog expressed the appreciation of Genedal Smuts's attitude and said the time had not yet arrived to abolish the differentiation between White and Coloured people but then they must be careful to see that they did not give offence. The Premier suggested that the question might be considered in a Select Committee for granting certificates to persons in charge of dangerous work.

General Hertzog continuing, admitted that there was a good deal in what General Smuts had said. The question was one in which they could not always, in practice, adopt what they would have liked to as far as ethical principles were concerned, but if in practice they adopted something different they must depart as little as they could from ethical principles. It had become desirable many years ago to make a differentation between White and Coloured people. He thought a way out could be found without giving such offence. He appealed to the House to come together and see how they could solve the problem. He then formulated a suggestion re-granting of certificates.

Sir Thomas Smartt, ex-Minister for Agriculture, referring to the Anglo-Indian negotiations declared that a more serious step could not be taken to increase the difficulties confronting the Imperial Government than to bring a clause like this proposal into the Bill.

(No'e :—The Bill which is also known as the Colour Bar Bill seeks to give Government power by regulation to apportion the work in mines and the works between Whites on the one hand and natives and Asiatics on the other).—Reuter.

MUSIC AGAIN!

COMMUNAL RIOT NEAR CALCUTTA.

16 INJURED : 10 ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, Apl. 7.

A serious communal disturbance took place on Monday evening between Hindus and Mahomedans at Basirhat, a Sub-Divisional town in the District of Twenty-four Pergunnas some fifteen miles from Calcutta. Owing to the prevalence of cholera and small-pox in Basirhat, the Hindus of the place decided to have "Sankirtan" processions through the town every evening. For the first few days there was no trouble. On Sunday evening when the procession singing hymns and accompanied by music came near a mosque, the Mahomedans objected and the procession passed in silence. When the mosque was out of sight music was resumed. The Mahomedans asked the processionists to stop the music but the latter refused to do so. This led to a serious riot. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate on receipt of the news went to the spot with armed police and soon dispersed the rioters. Sixteen injured persons have been sent to the hospital, where several of them are lying in a precarious condition. Ten arrests have been made.—(A. P.)

HINDU MAHASABHA

QUESTION OF COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

CALCUTTA, Apl. 6.

The Reception Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha met tonight to consider the draft resolutions to be placed before the Subjects Committee of the Mahasabha. It is understood that the resolutions propose, "Abolition of the pernicious system of communal representation", the starting of a Hindu Mission for the uplift of Indian Hill tribes, readmission of Hindus converted to other faiths and the formation of a Hindu Volunteer Corps for the protection of Hindu women especially in East Bengal where it is reported abduction of Hindu women mostly occur. Other resolutions will insist the starting of a Hindu Protection Found and the opening of asylums for Hindu widows and orphans in every district and the uplift of untouchables. The condemnation of the Bengal Ordinance and the Government's attitude towards the Kohat Hindus will also form the subject-matter of discussion and a vigorous appeal will be made for the spread of Hindu literature throughout India. It is stated that a special committee will be appointed for completing the "sangathan" and adoption of a Hindu flag will also be considered.

Lala Lajpat Rai arrives here on the 10th instant. There is no certainty of Mahatma Gandhi's attending the Mahasabha.—A.P.

MADRAS CORPORATION.

R. B. T. CHETTY ELECTED PRESIDENT

MADRAS, Apl. 7.

Owing to the resignation of Khan Bahadur Mohammad Usman Sahab as President of the Madras Corporation consequent on his appointment as a member of the Governor's Executive Council the election of the new President took place this evening and resulted in Rao Bahadur O. Thanikachalam Chetty, M.L.C., securing twenty votes, Rao Bahadur Dr. C. Natesan Mudiar, M.L.C., ten and Mr. Narayanaswami Chetty six. Mr. Narayanaswami Chetty was thus eliminated and at the time of the final election Dr. Natesan withdrew his candidature and Rao Bahadur Thanikachalam Chetty was therefore declared duly elected President.—(A. P.)

(Continued from column 6).

division of Congressmen into classes A and B according as they spin or do not spin is individious and entirely unauthorised by any resolution of the Belgaum Congress.

It would be unfortunate if owing to the restrictive character of the yarn franchise, political opinion in the country cannot be focussed in the deliberations of the Congress. Of course Mahatma Gandhi attaches no importance to mere numbers, he wants a certain quality of men—a few select men who will follow his teachings both in the spirit and in the letter; and from his point of view it is certainly the right method of preparing the country for Swaraj. The non-confirmists in Cromwell's time and the Sikhs in our country are historical evidence of the fact that a limited number of men well-disciplined and determined can, by sheer strength of conviction, become a power whom none can resist, but the process is somewhat prolonged and can only be carried on by total neglect of current political problems which require immediate attention; if the yarn franchise is persisted in the Congress must soon cease to function as a political body as the term is ordinarily understood and in my humble opinion that will be a calamity which should be avoided at all cost, the matter is too important to be allowed to drift and a meeting of the A. I. C. C. ought to be convened to tackle it as soon as possible; if the large body of political opinion which exists in the country ceases to find expression through Congress the weight and respect attaching to Congress as a political organisation will diminish and our fight for emancipation will be seriously crippled if the Congress as a political body together with Mahatmaji's own personal method which Mahatmaji favours can be run independently of the Congress and respect which it will undoubtedly command together with the Mahatmaji's own personality will go far towards achieving the success of which it is intrinsically capable.

CAUSE OF ANARCHY.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DISCONTENT.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA ON SPINNING FRANCHISE.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A., interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" with reference to Lord Birkenhead's invitation to Deshbandhu Das to co-operate with Government to put down anarchy, said:

When Lord Olivier described the British people the other day as the champion hypocrites of the world few could have expected that the verification of that truth would be forthcoming in so short a time, but the recent debate in the House of Lords initiated by the noble Lord himself, supplied an apt illustration of the truth of his statement; there is a somewhat uncanny coincidence between the repudiation of violence by Deshbandhu in a statement issued last week and the speeches of Lord Olivier and Lord Birkenhead, but any speculation as to the significance of that coincidence is bound to be a barren effort; the debates in the Lords itself is hardly calculated to make any body the wiser for it.

The sensational and panicky statements made by the Governor-General and the Government of Bengal which accompanied the promulgation of the Bengal Ordinance might have misled the British public but the Indian opinion has refused to be deceived by such tactics; and the whole country rose like one man in its condemnation of that extraordinary measure, during the five months' that have followed the Government have failed to produce an iota of evidence in support of their statement that Bengal was honeycombed with criminal conspiracies and under the circumstances the detention of a large number of educated and respectable people—mostly Swarajists, is rightly regarded all over India as a desperate act of an autocratic government which found itself baffled in dealing with the political situation created by the entry of the Swarajists in the various Legislatures; and the fact that the Governor General was forced to certify the Bill to Supplement the Criminal Law Amendment Act of Bengal is a clean proof of the undiminished hostility of the country towards repression in any shape or form.

A RECANTATION!

The statement issued by Deshbandhu Das denouncing violence has been conveniently interpreted in certain quarters as a recantation by him of his views regarding violence as a method of political progress; as a matter of fact that statement is strictly in consonance with the views which Deshbandhu has held all along in this matter and this can be seen by a perusal of his presidential address at the Gaya Congress; there he has denounced in clear and unambiguous language the use of violent methods; the resolution at Serajgunj about Gopinath Saha was in no sense a condonation of violence; it was a mere analysis of a criminal act and the motive underlying that act; and the latest statement of Deshbandhu Das from Patna while adhering to that analysis calls upon Government to recognise that however mistaken the revolutionaries may be, however wrong and futile their methods, and however criminal and reprehensible their acts, the guiding principles of the life of the revolutionaries is sacrifice for the attainment of political and economic freedom of the country. He goes further and invites the Secretary of State for India to cause a searching inquiry to be made into the process which has brought the revolutionary movement in India and then to set about applying the proper remedy.

None so blind as one who would not see and the perverse refusal of the Government to look at the realities of the situation and to get to the back ground of "the cult of the bomb" is the real cause of the deadlock that has been created in this country, when under the garb of representative institutions the country is governed by methods not far removed from military dictatorship, and when the sons of the soil, are kept at an arm's length from any real power in the affairs of their own country, the best men will sometimes lose their heads and some of them will be occasionally betrayed into acts of violence. The proper remedy under the circumstances is not to suppress the liberty of the whole country or of a province but deliberately to adopt a policy of reconciliation and everybody in this country would agree with Deshbandhu Das, that a distinct and authoritative declaration by the Government of such a policy at the earliest opportunity is necessary, and until that is forthcoming, it is useless to make frantic appeals for co-operation in repressing violence of which Government themselves are the real inspirers. The tone of the debate in the House of Lords was on the whole admirable, but until the policy that is being pursued undergoes a corresponding change, the debate would lead us no further towards the solution of the political distempers which afflict the country. The initiative for conciliation must come from Government and it now remains for Lord Birkenhead to accept the invitation from Deshbandhu Das extended to him for the declaration of a clear and definite policy.

YARN FRANCHISE

Asked about the yarn franchise Mr. Mehta said:—

Yarn franchise which was introduced at Belgaum has now been in force for three months, latest available figures of membership however will be regarded as keenly disappointing membership of 11000 out of population of 33 crores must be admitted as meagre, it may be that with greater efforts the number of members will probably increase by a few hundred every month but on the most optimistic forecast it cannot swell to any higher figure than 50,000 by the end of September when elections for next year will take place. I think I am not singular in holding the opinion that the delegates elected by so limited an electorate cannot be regarded as representative of the political opinions and views of the country as a whole; incidentally I may observe that the

(Continued in Col. 5.)

STRIKE IN CALCUTTA

4,000 MEN IDLE.

14 HIDE GODOWNS CLOSED.

CALCUTTA, Apl. 7.

Fourteen hide godowns are closed as the result of a strike yesterday and about four thousand men are idle. The coolies have demanded,, it is stated, increment of wages by 25 per cent which the authorities refused. It is feared the strike wil. have a serious effect on the export trade in hides. —A.P.

MOST DEPLORABLE.

CONDITION OF HIDES TRADE DEPRESSING

CALCUTTA, April 7.

Mr. L. C. Mousell, Chairman of the Hides Association, informed a representative of the Associated Press that the "coolies" who struck work made no official representation as to their grievances. The employers were always sympathetic and no drastic step was proposed to be taken if the labourers resumed work immediately. He also referred to the depressing condition of hides trade and added that the strike was most deplorable at this juncture. —A. P.

ALLEGED MURDER.

UNBEARABLE ENMITY.

AMRITSAR, Apl. 7.

Three Dogra Hindus, when passing through the Katra Bhagianwala in Amritsar, were, it is alleged hotly pursued by another Dogra, who suddenly attacked one of them with a knife and choked his throat in consequence of which he died. The assailant who, it is stated had a long knife in his hands attacked the other Dogra and had inflicted three wounds which were not of a serious nature when Sayed Abdul Basit a travelling ticket inspector of the North-Western Railway residing in the neighbourhood rushed to the rescue of the victims and caught hold of the assailant and seized the knife. Immediately he was aided by another friend and they succeeded in making the assailant a captive and removed him as well as the deceased and the other wounded Dogras to the Rambag Police Station which is not far from the scene of the occurrence. The Police have sent up the accused for trial under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code. The motive of the crime has not been traced, but from the words the assailant is said to have uttered at the time it appears that he bore enmity to the deceased and his friend.—A.P.

'REIGN OF TERROR.

LAWLESSNESS IN KAIRA.

KAIRA, Apl. 7.

A recrudescence of lawlessness and highway robbery has been reported from the Kaira District and the Baroda State. A gang led by Jalia of Salun has been just committed to the sessions while another gang has been captured by the Police. The reign of terror which is suspected to be the work of organised bands of dacoits is engaging the attention of the Police —A.P.

M. SADOUL'S TRIAL.

AMBASSADOR RAKOVSKY'S EVIDENCE.

PARIS, April 6.

Sudden silence signalised the appearance of Ambassador Rakovsky who gave evidence at the Sadoul trial. M. Rakovsky referred to the "intelligent far-sightedness of ex-Captain Sadoul" and declared that before and after the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, Soviets wished to continue the war with Germany.

M. Albert Thomas, ex-Minister of Munitions, gave evidence to the effect that ex-Captain Sadoul was sent to Russia on account of services he could render and if anyone was responsible for that it was Mr Thomas. The hearing was then adjourned. —Reuter.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

LAHORE, April 7.

The next session of the Punjab Legislative Council will commence on Monday 4th May. The Council will continue to sit on the five following days. Government business to be transacted during these days will include the Punjab Borstal Bill, supplementary demandsmainly to deal with additional expenditure due to new accession to provincial resources, and, possibly, first stages of a Gurdwara Bill. The report of the Select Committee on the amendment of certain Standing Orders will also come up for consideration during these days and probably a motion that the Punjab Money Lenders' Registration Bill be referred to a Select Committee will also be made.—A. P.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Sir George Godfrey, Agent of the Bengal Nagpur Railway, is shortly going on leave. He is relinquishing his present post and will return to Calcutta in November as Resident Partner of Messrs. Bird and Co.

Mr. C. Carroll will act as Agent, Bengal Nagpur Railway, until the arrival of Mr. L. Greenham who is the Railway Company's Auditor and who will succeed Sir George Godfrey as Agent.

Mr. F. J. Byrne, N. C. Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rangoon, was accidently killed while out shooting 'gyi' (dear) near Thayetmyo on Sunday last.

"I'AM AT THE END OF IT."

RT. HON. SASTRI & LIBERALS

WILL HE BECOME A SWARAJIST ?

MADRAS, April 6.

At an informal talk with the citizens of Kumbakonam, Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri expressed himself on the attempts made in India at present at unifying the various communal forces by means of an all parties conference at which the "leaders confabulated and found differences insuperable." The disunion and suspicion found in the country were naturally reflected on the floor of the Assembly. Mr. M. A. Jinnah who was regarded as the most effective ambassador between the two communities, Hindus and Mahomedans, and who was a thorough-going nationalist at one time was now an advocate of special Muslim claims and admitted that his views had undergone a change. Hindus and Mahomedans were weaker to-day on account of their dissensions than they were before.

RT. HON. V. S. SASTRI.

In consequence of these dissensions, Government had grown stronger and did not hesitate to supersede Sir Abdur Rahim in the matter of the Governorship of Bengal. Sir Abdur Rahim's claim by law and justice was good but it was ridiculously dismissed. The Indian Civil Service felt entrenched in an impregnable position due to the Lee Recommendations. It was the way of British statesman, he said, when he had done a wrong to cover it up with the forms of law, no matter, how.

DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

Speaking on the idea of a deputation to England at the time of Lord Reading's visit, Mr. Sastri said that there was no use sending any deputation, unless all parties were represented or all parties sent separate deputations. He could not say whether the Swarajists would agree to the proposal of a deputation since Pundit Motilal Nehru had already shut his doors against all such ideas until an invitation came from Whitehall for a deputation. Mr. C. R. Das' statement Mr. Sastri said was hopeful, but Lord Birkenhead overinterpreted Mr. Das.

Referring to his own (Mr. Sastri's) place in the Liberal Party, Mr. Sastri said he was at the end of it which meant that he was very near the Swarajists. He was inclined to be a Swarajists if the Swarajists dropped from their plan one or two things such as wrecking the constitution.—A. P.

PRINCE AT FREETOWN.

RECEIVES ADDRESS FROM COUNCIL.

FREETOWN, April 7.

The Prince of Wales on landing here received an address from the Legislative Council after which he reviewed the native Chiefs and decorated many of them. Amidst cries of: "King Piccin" (meaning "King's baby son") from crowds of natives the Prince read an address which was interpreted. A feature of the Prince's tour here and in Bathurst has been the reception from ex-Servicemen a number of whom paraded. The Prince briefly conversed with all numbering 200. The Prince evinced interest in the native band playing banjolees on a sort of zither for which tones were provided by gourds containing varying quantities of water.

Subsequently the Prince fulfilled a continuous round of engagements.—Reuter.

EPIDEMICS BUREAU AT SINGAPUR

FIRST MESSAGE TO LEAGUE

GENEVA, April 6.

The Health Section of the League of Nations has received its first message from its Epidemics Bureau at Singapore.

Messages will be transmitted to Health organisations throughout the world, together with information with regard to epidemics in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea to enable the Health authorities to take precautions.—Reuter.

LEE REPORT.

(Continued from previous page.)

but there would undoubtedly remain a number of persons of European descent serving the local Governments who were not holding the posts classified as Superior, and to these it would not be practicable to grant the right of appeal. Such officers must look to the Governor who was specially charged with the protection of Services and to the Public Service Acts which the local Governments were being invited to enforce.

FINANCIAL RELIEF.

Dealing with the question of financial relief, Lord Birkenhead said the Government of India considered that there was no general case for the grant of concessions, such as were given to the officers covered by the Lee Report, to Indian recruited services generally, but there might be special cases in which this would be justified, for example, the posts and services classified as Superior might be entitled to enjoy at any rate some of the Lee concessions, and a systematic examination of this subject would be undertaken. As regards proportionate pensions, no case had yet been made out to satisfy him that the general right to retire prematurely on special rates of pension could properly be given to Provincial Service officers. In the case of officers appointed by the Secretary of State there would be a few exceptional individual cases where the claim for a proportionate pension could be justified, and in the case of officers not so appointed, there might possibly also be a few very special cases, and he would ask the Government of India to consider the matter further. Lord Birkenhead stated that recently he had telegraphed to Lord Reading informing him of the subjects he specially desired to discuss with him and this matter occupied a very foremost place on the list. He concluded by promising to publish the correspondence on the matter consistently with public interest.—Reuter.

RESERVED FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION.

INCREASE IN PAY OF BRITISH OFFICERS IN SERVICES.

LONDON, April 6.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Brigadier-General Charteris drew attention to the fact that the recent augmentation of pay of British officers in India did not apply to the R. A. M. C., the Indian Medical Service, the Army Dental Corps and the Army Veterinary Corps and suggested that this would prejudice the future recruitment for these services which were essential to India.

Lord Wintrton replied that the Indian Medical Service Officers in military employ had been granted the same concession of pay as those in civil employ as a result of the recommendations of the Commission. The Superior Civil Services in India had also been granted the same passage concessions as were recently granted to officers of the Indian Army, and added that the case of other Services mentioned had been reserved for further consideration as there was the possibility of changes affecting them in the near future. —Reuter.

PROTECT "THE STEEL FRAME."

SOLICITUDE OF "DAILY TELEGRAPH."

LONDON, April 7.

Discussing the Indian Civil Service the "Daily Telegraph" says that to stand by and protect its officials against unwarranted abuse in the Indian press is the first duty of every Government. To sacrifice its servant for the sake of appeasing tumult and vituperation is the surest way to restart a storm later. Let the India Office restore to the Indian Civil Service its old sense of being backed by a resolute authority, and it will not long lack the best type of recruits.—Reuter.

NEXT IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

QUESTION OF HOLDING.

LONDON, April 6.

In the House of Commons, asked whether the Cabinet would favourably consider the holding of the next Imperial Conference in one of the Dominions, Mr. Baldwin replied that arrangements for Conferences depended so much on the circumstances in which they were called that it was impossible definitely to reply that question.—Reuter.

BOHRAS AND WAKFS ACT.

AN ADDRESS TO MR. JADHAV.

An address was presented to the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Minister of Education, to the Government of Bombay, by 46 leading members of the Dawoodi Borah community representing three thousand Dawoodi Bohras of East and West Khandesh and Nasik in the Municipal Hall, Malegaon, on Saturday, demanding the immediate enforcement of the Mussalman Wakfs Act of 1923. In the course of the address the Deputation said:—

We, the undersigned representatives of the Dawoodi Bohra community of the Districts of East and West Khandesh and of Nasik, representing over eight hundred families, feel extremely proud and happy to welcome your visit to Malegaon at this juncture, when the question of the application of the Mussalman Wakfs Act of 1923 to all the wakfs, trusts and charitable institutions relating to the community is under the consideration of the Government, and, therefore, it is befitting for this Bohra Deputation to respectfully present your honour with this humble address of ours, embodying our real and true sentiments on this urgent question.

It is our respectful submission that our community is universally known for its traditional loyalty to His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, whose benign and merciful Rule we, as dutiful and loyal subjects do humbly own and recognise.

It is necessary to mention that we constitute the Shiah Mahomedans of the Tayabi branch of the Ismaili Sect and that our population is enumerated to be about ninety thousand souls, carrying on their peaceful and legitimate pursuits of trade and commerce throughout India, thereby contributing to the general prosperity of the country.

We respectfully take this opportunity of recording that the Deputation, headed by Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, Barrister-at-Law, which waited upon your honour on the 19th February at the Secretariat, Bombay, represented the real feeling of the community in general in submitting that the enforcement of the Mussalman Wakfs Act of 1923 to the community was of vital importance. We, herewith manifest our entire agreement with the detailed views presented in that address.

We also humbly submit that we are the beneficiaries of the incomes which are accrued from the Bohra Wakfs' Trusts all over the country, and, therefore, we respectfully and humbly administer a solemn warning to the Government that they have no right to assign our rights as *cestisque* trusts to the Mullaji Saheb and his Agents against our wishes and that we respectfully and humbly submit that we hold His Excellency the Governor-in-Council responsible for such transfer of our rights.

In conclusion, we respectfully and humbly pray that in view of the very serious and deplorable position in which the community finds itself placed on account of the Mullaji Saheb and his Agents' activities, your honour will be graciously pleased to move His Excellency the Governor-in-Council to announce the decision at an early date for immediate application of the Mussalman Wakf Act of 1923 to all the wakfs, trusts and charitable and religious endowments belonging to the community.

No sooner the Act is applied then His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson and your honour will have the great satisfaction and the pleasure of soon seeing schools and madressas springing up, dispensaries, hospitals, and maternity homes started and orphanages and widows' homes opened to give relief to the needy in the Dawoodi Bohra community.

Respectfully tendering our humble apology for the troubles we have given you and expressing our gratitude for your kindness in receiving the Members of the Deputation.—Yours etc.,

OVER 10,000 COPIES SOLD DAILY.

"CHRONICLE'S" PRESENT CIRCULATION.

The present daily sales of the "Bombay Chronicle" exceed 10,000 and there is a steady rise in circulation. The circulation figures are being examined by a well-known Indian firm of auditors, whose certificate will be available for publication within a few weeks.

It is also necessary to submit that we view with great misapprehension the activities of the Mullaji Saheb through his Agents in representing to the Government that the Dawoodi Bohra community desires that its Wakfs, etc., may not be brought within the pale of the Mussalman Wakfs Act of 1923; we totally condemn these activities on the part of the Mullaji Saheb which, we greatly fear, are contrary to the best interests of the community.

We also respectfully but earnestly draw your respectful attention to the fact that in the face of the unique and unprecedented judgment, delivered by the Hon. Sir Amberson Marten in the Chotadabhoy's case, in which the Mullaji Saheb puts up his pleas that he is infallible and immaculate and therefore cannot be held a trustee; but these extraordinary doctrines were negatived and the Mullaji Saheb, as per spirit of our religion and in consonance with the traditions, old practices and customs prevailing in the community, was held an *Accountable Trustee*.

We humbly and solemnly invite your honour's attention that if His Excellency the Governor-in-Council decide granting exemption to the Mullaji Saheb and his agents against the unanimous wishes of the Dawoodi Bohra community, we respectfully demand, in the name of justice and fair-play—nay, in the good name of the British Administration—that the Wakfs, etc., in the aforesaid districts may be put under His Honour the Collector of the Districts under Article 92 of the Civil Procedure Code, since we do not desire under any circumstances that we may be precluded from the beneficial operation of the Mussalman Wakfs Act of 1923 and that we do desire that our Wakfs, etc., may be administered under supervision of the Government in order that the incomes derived thereon may be utilized for the good of our community.

It may be respectfully submitted that though annual incomes amounting to several lacs of rupees are recovered by the Mullaji Saheb from the Wakfs, Trusts, etc., yet these huge sums are squandered and it is due to this cause that the Bohra community is indeed backward in the sphere of secular and religious education. We also respectfully submit that owing to the lack of Maternity Homes, Hospitals, etc., in the community, young women between ages of 18 and 26 die and the percentage of mortality comes about 40 per cent. amongst the young Bohra females. May we fervently and sincerely appeal to your honour, as the Hon. Minister in charge of Educational and Medical portfolios, to see that these evils are eradicated from our community by the immediate enforcement of the Mussalman Wakfs Act of 1923 upon the community.

We feel constrained to admit, however, that during the last 35 years, education in the community has been sacrificed to self-interest, and social and moral advancement of the community has not only been lost sight of, but has given place to slavish rule. There is not a single orphanage, nor a widows' home; such a dreadful heart-rending and disgraceful state of affairs was never known nor at present exists in any community.

The present down-trodden state of the community is due to the fact that the community is known as a priest-ridden one, subjected to all sorts of humiliations, ill-treatment at the instigation of the priest-class whose sole aim and object is to keep the members of the community in bondage and slavery. This, they know, they will not be able to continue if light of education was allowed to dawn on its members. We have been kept in ignorance but we do not wish our descendants to be brought up in ignorance, and we therefore pray most humbly and respectfully to His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson and your honour to help us in rescuing our descendants from the bondage of slavery.

SUITS AGAINST RAILWAYS.

(Continued from page 6.)

way has become the property of Government since January last. So the notices that have to be served upon a Railway Company under the Railway Act shall henceforward in the matter of the E. I. R. have to be served on the General Traffic Manager of the same at Calcutta and not on the Agent of the same as heretofore.

Likewise, suits against the E. I. R. shall have to be filed in a District Court and in no lower court, after giving a two months' previous notice to the Government as required by Section 80 of the C. P. C. A suit will lie against the Government alone and not the Railway Company. So the only proper party to the suit will be the Government and not the Company E. I. R. Trading public will also do well to bear in mind that the G. I. P. also is to lapse to Government in July next. So the same law will hold good in the case of G. I. P. also. I mention this fact beforehand lest traders and merchants may suffer for want of a knowledge of it. Some of them (though few) seem to have been labouring under a delusion that once a Railway lapses to Government, no action for damages lies against them. But this is a grievous mistake. Therefore let it be definitely known that suits can lie in such a case also as they lie in ordinary money-lending matters. For the enlightenment of prospective litigants in Railway matters I may here mention that for the present, four Railways, viz., O. and R., E. B. R., N. W. R. and the E. I. R. are Railways which are administered by Government and they may do well to deal with them as such.

Amendment of Railway Act Necessary.

In conclusion I only hope that the trading public will not fail to avail themselves of the legal remedies which the Indian Legislature itself has placed into their hands and thus compel all Railway Companies to bestow every care and attention to the grievances of the public, which otherwise they will never do, as they have never adequately done in the past! By the bye I may also suggest that there is an imperative necessity for proposing an amendment in the Railway Act, as by the end of July next whole five big Railways (including the G. I. P.) will have become Railways, administered by Government. As no suit against Government lies in any court subordinate to a District Court, traders residing within the local jurisdictions of subordinate courts will naturally be debarred from suing Government in a District Court, for petty claims, say, below one hundred or so, as it will never pay them ultimately to do so. The travelling and other expenses to be incurred, the loss of time, the worry and bother such an action would entail will clearly stand in their way. This would be a practical denial of justice, though not in clear terms of the law; and in many cases, the Government would go scott-free.

So I may request the elected members of the Assembly to see that a Bill proposing the necessary amendments in the Railway Act be introduced at no distant date.

INDEPENDENTS & SWARAJISTS

SHARING MR. JINNAH'S RESPONSIBILITY.

MR. RANGACHARIAR EXPLAINS.

MADRAS, Apl. 7.

In the course of a statement which he makes to the press Dewan Bahadur Rangacariar answers some of the criticisms which were provoked in the Madras Press by a short summary of his speech in Bombay lasting over an hour and a half and also explains the genesis of the Independent Party in the Legislative Assembly and its clear cut and definitely contrasted position in relation to the Swaraj Party. Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar says that Mr. R. K. Shanmukam Chetty is apparently endeavouring to make it appear that the Independent Party has not broken away from the Swarajist Party in the Assembly and that the so-called split is only a difference. "It is idle to minimise the differences that have arisen and the fundamental question on which the difference exists, is the question of resorting to the policy of obstruction. He enumerates four occasions which arose during the last session of the Legislative Assembly when the Independent Party had to express itself unequivocally in contravention of the declared obstructionist policy of the Swarajist When the Railway Budget was introduced the Swarajists officially invited the Independent Party to agree to threw out wholesale or at least one demand relating to the Railway Board and also some of the demands under the general budget. The Independents could not agree to this proposal and during the discussion on the Railway Budget Mr. Jinnah expressed himself in the most emphatic terms regarding the constitution and policy of the Independents and its disagreement with the Swarajist policy of obstruction. The second time the Independents made it clear that they were fundamentally opposed to the Swarajist policy when they voted with the Swarajists for the total rejection of the demand under the head "Executive Council". While the Swarajists voted this time as on all the rest with a view to obstruction the Independents expressly declared that their votes this time meant only an emphatic protest against the general policy of the Government. Again on two other occasions when the Finance Bill was under consideration the Independent Party maintained its policy as opposed to that of the Swarajists. Besides on 18th March the issue of difference between the two parties was clearly declared by Mr. Jinnah who said that the Independents were not in a position to make the Government impossible at present and that it was not a practical proposition."

CONCERN FOR MR. JINNAH!

Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar next explains his share in the creation of the party in September last when the Independent Party was formed in consequence of that group finding it difficult to work under the then rules of the Nationalist Party and got the rules revised so as to exclude the question of obstruction and the refusal of supplies from the vote of the Nationalist Party as such. The feeling among the Independents had been one of want of faith in the policy of obstruction or refusal of supplies. The Independent Party was accordingly formed under the leadership of Mr. Jinnah which found that the policy of obstruction to which it resorted to last year was to make a mistake and decided that it was unwise to resort now to that policy. Referring to his own claim to be regarded as having been instrumental in the creation of the Independent Party he says: "I certainly claim that I was also instrumental in the Party coming to that decision. I do not say that I was solely instrumental or even the main instrument. When I took upon myself the role of the miscreant in that respect in Bombay it was because there was a strong tendency there to throw the whole responsibility and blame upon Mr. Jinnah, the able and masterful leader of the Party. I acknowledged his great ability openly in Bombay. I thought it was unjust that he should be saddled with the whole responsibility for that policy and my object was to take my due share of the responsibility in that matter."

Let not the country permit any one, Mr. Rangachariar concludes, to take shelter behind the vaugue generalities or allow itself to be side-tracked into personalities. —A.P.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Lord Lytton returns to Calcutta on the 7th instant from Darjeeling.—A.P.

His Excellency Sir Hugh Macpherson, Governor of Bihar and Orissa, arrived at Calcutta on Monday morning and left for Puri in the afternoon.—A.P.

The Chief of Jamkhandi, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. A. B. Skinner and Major and Mrs. W. E. D. Campbell lunched at Government House Mahableshwar on Sunday.

The Chairman of the Economic Enquiry Committee Sir M. Visveswarayya is the guest of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru at Allahabad. The latter had to leave for Indore and other places on business and will not be able to give evidence.

CAUSE LIST.

(WEDNESDAY, April 8.)

FORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 48.
FOR ARGUMENT AND JUDGMENT.
-23—Kanga and Co, Nanji Bhanji Laxmidas Bhimji Bhanji and others, Mulji and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co. Shamrao M and H.

SHORT CAUSES.
25—Captain and V, Kisoredas Purshotamdas Mangaldas, Ahmed Suleman, Nanu H and Co
25—Captain and V, Kisoredas Purshotamdas Mangaldas, Ranfulal Rehmanbhai, F P Pauri.
25—Captain and V, Kisoredas Purshotamdas Mangaldas, Abdul Husein and Bros.
TESTAMENTARY SUITS.
—Re. Nanaji Balaji Walunj, Manoher and Co, Dhondibai widow of Vishram Sakaram Daskhile, Ansuyabai widow of Nanaji Balaji Walunj, Kamalbhai Shastri.
5—Re Abdul Kader Bawla, Mulla and M. Rakhiabai widow of Abdulla Abul Rahim, (1) Abdul Sakoor Haji Rahimtulla (2) Abdul Razak Hapi Rahimtulla (3) Abdul Latif Haji Hahimtoola, Ardeshir H D and Co, Tyabji D and Co.
LONG CAUSE.
25—Tyabji D and Co, Shivnarayen Bajiram Nemani and ors., Maneckbai, widow Dabholker and J.
FOR EXPARTE DECREE.
23—Payne and Co Purshotam Ladha v Nursey Vardhman and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.
21—Malvi M R and Co, N H Moos v Haji Abdulla Haji Cassam and anr, Shroff and L, Rele and Co.
23—Daphtary F and D, Bhogilal Virchand Deepchand v Cassambhoy Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Mulla and M.
22—Mulji P and P, Hiravahu v Chunilal Lalchhai and Co, Vachha and Co, Rele and Co.
23—Pandia and Co., Purshotam Nathubhai v Parvati and others, Thakoredas and D.
Amin and D, Bai Harkorbai v Rambai and others, Mantri and Co., Mansukhlal H M & Co., Little and Co.
23—Mehta L and Co, Bai Dosibai v Dhanbai and another, Madhavji & Co.,
24—Captain and V, The Omiar Founding and Engineering Co, Ltd, Lala Har Narayen, Judah and S.
24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Kasturbai Jivraj Bhawanji, Jivraj Bhavanji, Dastur and Co.
23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd, The Indian Engineering Co, Manchershaw and N.
23—Kanga and Co, Cursondas Tejpal and Co v The Official Assignee of Bombay.
3—Mulla and M, Bai Labhduri v The Sir Waghji Vardhman Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.
23—Mulla and M, Vithalji Makanji v The Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C, Bhaishanker K and G.
23—Mulla and M, Vithalji Makanji v The Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C, Bhaishanker K and G.
23—Jemsetji R and D, Chaturbhai v The Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C, Bhaishanker K and G.
23—Mulla and M, Vithaldas Makanji and anr v Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C, Bhaishanker K and G.
23—Dayalji and Co, Jiwanlal Manilal v Patel Jugjiwan Chaganlal, Mehta L and Co.

FORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
FOR CONSENT DECREE.
22—Malvi M R and Co, Sagarmal Mahadeo, Jamnabai, Motichand and D.
—Motichand and D, Jamnabai, Sagarmal and another, Malvi M R and Co.
TO SPEAK TO THE MINUTES.
22—Mulla and M, Mistry Nanji Madhavji, Kallianji Haribhai and anr, Payne and Co.
TAKING DE BEN ESSE EXAMINATION.
22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Aspandiar Godrej Meherban, Murzban Kaikhsru Murzban, Surveyor and C.
R HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.
19—Bhai Shanker K and G, N H Moss, Ohevji Anandji and others, Matubhai J and M, Raghavaya N and Co.
LONG CAUSES.
22—Motichand and D. Fulchand Tricumji Pirojshah Rustomji Vakharia and anr., N C Dalal and Co., Mulla & M.
22—Wadia G and Co. The David Mills Ltd, The G I P Railway Co., Little and Co.
22—M B Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Gordhandas Kallianji Bhat, Ramanlal and H.
22—Surajmal and Co, Kankuchand Mulchand, R Langan and others, Kanga and Co.
22—Rustomji and G. Ranchoddas Girdharilal, Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal and others, Merwanji K and Co.
22—Rustomji and G, Nagji Motiji and Co, Gangubai Motiram Dhurandhar and another, Wadia G and Co.
22—Mehta L and Co, Kakubhai Jumakhram, Wadilal Chhaganlal, N C Dalal and Co.
22—Crawford B and Co. The American Trading Co, Bird and Co, Craigie B Kesrbai and another, Matubhai J and Co.
4839-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Aspandiar Godraj Meherban, Murzban Kaikhasru Marzban, Surveyor and Co.
169-22—Surveyor and Co, Murzban Kaikhusru Marzban, Rajabali Tyabji and others Jamsedji R and D Payne and Co.
420-22—Mulla and M, N H Moos vs Vallabhdas Dinshaw and Co, Edgelow G W and Co
4050-22—N C Dalal and Co, Madavji Mohanji and Co, vs Jugjiwandas Changanlal, Mehta L and Co.
475-22—Soonderdas and Co, Kallianji Karsondas, vs The Godavery Valley Ginning and Pressing Co Ltd., Wadia G and Co.
1122-22—Vachha and Co, Dayabhai Ambalal and Co, Ramji Purshotam and Co, Mulla and M.
503-22—In Person Manibhai Motibhai Patel, vs Bai Santa and another, Shah and Co.
4447-22—Khandwalla and Co, Jayanarayen Lalchand Tapdia and another, vs Mohanlal Ramnarayen and others, Malvi M R and C.
76-22—Madhavji and Co, Chunilal Gambhirdas and Co, and another, vs Jivanlal Ujamsey, N C Dalal and Co.
5774-22—Raghvaya N and Co, Biharilal Kunjilal v Indersing Mehta and another, Surajma and Co.
4977-22—Matubhai J and M, The Western India Transport Co Ltd, Bhikhubhai Virchand.
999-22—Pandia and Co, Velji Desai v Virji Jetha, Raghvaya N and Co.
4442-22—N C Dalal and Co, Hemchand Jadhavji v Meghji Jeth and Co, Ramanlal and Co, Raghvaya N & Co.
4443-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Manohar Ganpatrao Dhumatker and another, v Ganjat Pundik Dhumatkar and others, Rele and Co, Chitnis K and M, Manilal and K.
1623-22—Malvi M R and Co., B N Lang v Ramchandas Tatha, Edgelow G W and Co.
419-22—Judah and S, Tadas Mehari and Co v Dwarkadas and Co., Malvi M R and Co.
S C Ct 1557—20865-21—Malvi M R and Co., Vasantlal Ranglal and others v Narayenrao A Tadas and another, Judas and S.
157-22—Crawford B and Co., George Brunton and Sons v The Anglo-Indian and Coi. Navigation Co Ltd., Bhaishanker K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.
LONG CAUSES.
4-25—N C Dalal and Co, Messrs Simon and Motilal Husseinally Sulemanji, Edgelow G W and Co.
2773-23—Ferreira and V, Vassanji Purshotam, Jamnadas Ranchoddas, Bhimji and Co,
2374-23—Mulji P and P, Girdhardas Coorjee, Kairamalla Karsondas and Co, Smethan B and L.
5166-23—Crawford B and Co, The Motor Union Insurance Co Ltd, Yadao N Sherekar and anr, Ramanlal and H, Mehta L and Co.
4421-23—Judah and S, The Advocate-General of Bombay, Yenkanna Ellappa Balaram and ors, Little and Co, Dabholker and J.
424-24—Matubhai J and M, The Bank of Morvi, Ltd., Kesharbai, Daphtary F and D.
439-24—Rele and Co, Jagjivan Velji, Mulji Ramchand, Dabholker and J.
531-24—Manchersham and N. Pari Bechardas Manchand, Shah Chandulal Dulichand, Kapadia and Co.
2670-23—M V Gokhale, Beniprasad Meherchand Umarsingh and ors, Madhavji and Co.
S. C. Ct. 274/4056-24—Shamrao M and H. Sethna Katrak and Co, The Shilotri Bank Ltd, Daphtary F and D.
4624-23—Payne and Co, The Gujarat Glass Works Ltd, (in Liqn.), Nandlal Maganlal, Bhaishanker K and G.
4395-23—Captain and V, Haji Valimahomed Moti, Haji Jusab Hasham and ors, Mulla and M, Dallas and C.
682-24—Mulji P and P, Karamchand Jugjivan, Shamji Passoo and Co, Patell and E.
441-24—Mantri and Co, Manecklal Jugjiwandas, P Crystal and Co, Captain and V.
2077-23—Payne and Co, Liladhar Nensy, Janerbai and anr, Little and Co, Unwalla P and P.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 40.
TO SPEAK TO THE MINUTES OF ORDER.
18-20—Jamsedji R and D Navnitlal Chotalal and another Heerabai, Shroff and L.
UNDEFENDED LONG CAUSE.
4387-24—In Person, Rustom F Khandadiwala, Tyabally Camrudin Jariwalla.
SUMMARY SUIT.
522-25—Little and Co, The National Bank of India Ltd, Viramgam Spg, and Manfg Co Ltd, and others, Crawford B and Co.
LONG CAUSE.
3545-24—Edgelow G W and Co, The Bharat Spng and Wg Co Ltd, Bhaichand Rupchand Deshia, Crawford B and Co.
FOR EXPARTE DECREE.
3432-24—Thatte and Co, The Official Assignee, of Bombay, Jiwandas Gordhandas and anr, Captain and V.
FOR PERSONAL DECREE.
4044-22—Matubhai J and M, Haji Bachoo Alli and anr, Datto Jaitha Essa Thaver and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Madhavji and Co.
FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COST.
1011-24—Mulla and M, Dosabhai Rustomji Umrigar, Gulamhusein Bakshabhai and anr.
1058-24—Do—Do—Bakaralli Mulla Hyderalli and anr.
SHORT CAUSE.
2658-24—Payne and Co, E M Naranji, Amratlal Amarchand, Manilal H and Co.
ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTER.
In Re Indian Co's Act—Shroff and L, The Phoenix Taxi and T Service v N H Moos, Mulla and M.
342-21—Mehta L and Co, Chaganlal Khimji and Co, The Ganesh Floor Mills Co, Judah and S.
SUMMARY SUITS.
516-25—Captain and V, Chapsy Bhara and Co Valli Mahomed Haji, Ardeshir H D and Co.
617-25—Malvi M R and Co, Sewaram Ramchand v Valli Mahomed Haji, Ardeshir H D and Co.
619-25—Malvi M R and Co, Mangoomal Dewidasingh v Valli Mahomed Haji, Ardeshir H D and Co.
SHORT CAUSES.
483-25—Khandwalla and Chh, Mohanlal Chunilal v Tricumdas Karsondas and Co, Payne and Co.
537-25—Amarchand and M, Harzowandas Jethabhai, Chunilal Babulal Master and anr, Jhavery and Co.
151-25—Pandia and Co., Bhickchand Daulatram v Khubchand Lalchand, Khiandwalla and Chh.
SHORT CAUSE.
587-25—Divekar and B, Shankerrao Bhicaji Sircar, Pandurang Vithoba Desai, Dikshit M and Co.
LONG CAUSES.
2981-24—Mehta L and Co, L Gordhandas and Co, W J Burrows, Mulla and M.
3545-24—Elgelow G W and Co, The Bharat Spg. and Wf. Co. Ltd., Bhaichand Rupchand Doshi, Crawford B and Co.
3197-22—Mohile P and G, B Tricumlal and Co, Chaganlal Gopalji and another, Unwalla P and P.
3064-23—Dabholker and J. Karsondas Thakersy and Co, Dhanji Mowji Mistry, Madhovji and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MIRZA.

In the Division Court No. 37.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.
214-24—Unwalla P and P, Framroz Maneckji Shroff, E M Dadabhoy, Little and Co.
FOR FURTHER DIRECTION AND COSTS.
1046-21—Jhavery and Co, Narsima Rajama, Bahibai Baffanna
1051-23—Surveyor and Co, Chawakram Katoth Kunhi Ahmed and anr v Ebrahim Cassum, Mirza and M.
REFERENCE.
L A R 4-23—A Kirksmith, In Re Government v Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Merwanji K and Co.
SHORT CAUSE.
304-25—Manohar and Co, David A H Meer v J M Talyarkhan, Captain and V.
LONG CAUSES.
4211-24—Divekar and B, Messrs Gamnaji Nathaji and Co, Mulji Karsondas and ors, Dallas and Co.
4212-24—Do—Manecklal Gulabchand and Co, Do—Do.
1718-20—Tyabji D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Charandas Vasonji and anr, Craigie B and C.
1428-23—Captain and V, The Indian Steel Ltd, and another, Sir Sarupchand and Co, Malvi M R and Co.
2779-24—Kanga and Co, Khimji Poonja and Co. v D D Sabnis, Daphtary F & D.
4222-24—Mulla and Mulla, Jethmal Narandas v Narottam Morarji Gocouldas, Bhaishainker K and G.
1707-23—Jehangir M and S, Tuljaram C Khandwalla v Ingalias D'Monte & Co, Surveyor & Co.
1454-23—Manilal H and Co, The Bombay Mining and D. Syndicate Ltd. v The Netherland Trading Society, Payne and Co,
3163-20—Malvi M R and Co., Kesarbai widow and ors, v Vallabhdas Raojee Pandia & Co.
4060-23—Wadia G & Co, Darabshaw Bamanji Dubash v Jenarayan Hindumal Dani Merwanji K & Co.
4063-23—Smetham B and L, Chawkaran Kattothi Kunhamed v Ebrahim Cassum, M B Chothia & Co.
4148-23—Rustomji and Gin, N H Moos and anr. v Elmer L Hinanu, In Person.
4166-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Sarabhai Savaichand a firm v Maganlal Manecklal a firm, Raghavayya N & Co.
4230-23—Mulla and Mulla, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd. The Asiatic Steam Navg. Co. Ld., Crawford B and Co.
4312-23—Vachha & Co. Sorabji Rustomji Engineer, Piroshaw Rustomji Engineer & anr. Shroff & Lam.
1452-23—Khanderao L and M, Akbaralli Sarafali v Ardeshir Cursetji Powalla and others, Ardeshir H D and Co., Kanga and Co.
4115-24—Payne and Co., Anandrao Krishnarao Navalker v Sitaram Laxmanrao alias Dadasaheb Kadum, M V Gokhale
4193-23—Tyabji D and Co., N Purshotamdas and Co, D B Mody Mulla.
134-25—M B Chothia, Thakor Chaganlal Girdharlal v Gandhi Kuberdas Vithaldas, Mulji P and P.
164-25—Choksy and Co, Mensi Bhaja and Co. v Aga Noormahomed Marade and anr. Payne and Co.
285-25—M B Chothia and Co, D C Oomrigar and Co, Dr. H B Batliwalla and Sons Ltd, Unwalla P and P.
Co Ltd, The Japan Trading and Mfg. Co Ltd. Merwanji K and Co.
2774-23—Craigie B and C, The Binod Mills Co Ltd v The Japan Trading and Mfg Co Ltd, Merwanji K and Co.
80-25—Jamsedji R and D, Gokaldas Jivraj, Moolraj Khatao, Smethan B and L.

PURITY CAMPAIGN AMONG MASSES.

On the Ram Navami day as usual a party of purity workers now reinforced from among the labourers themselves started on their round of purity work from the office of the Central Labour Board at Parel under the leadership of Mr Jhabvala. The board displaying the necessity of teetotalism, avoidance of vice etc. was carried in front of the party while two singers in yellow dress went behind with musical instruments. Besides Mr. Jhabvala there were among others Mr. V. P. Rele Mr. Vasudeo Shridar Shitut and others. They distributed useful literature along the road among those who could read. The party stationed itself at the junction of four roads of Elphonstone Road and when a stool was improvised as platform. Bhajans were sung by the party. Thereafter Mr. Rele harangued the men assembled together on the question of unionism, love to fellow-workers, constitutional agitation of rights of labourers etc,. Mr. Shitut then dwelt on the purity of social life during which he expatiated on the question of rights of women etc.

Mr. Bagade also spoke. Mr. Jhabvala finally addressed the men on temperance, purity of life, Unionism, brotherhood of man and fatherhood of God. Mr. Jhabvala also distributed a few clothes among the naked poor in the name of the donors. A discussion thereafter ensued among the audience on different subjects which was terminated satisfactory explanations being given by the party which returned after the programme late in the evening.

"NUISANCE" BY FAKIRS.

AHMEDABAD, Apl. 7.

A representation signed by over five hundred merchants has been sent to the District Magistrate calling attention to the nuisance created by mendicant Fakirs, who are alleged to create scenes by flourishing knives and threatening to inflict wounds on their own bodies if their demands for charity are not complied with.—A.P.

ADIEU TO LORD RAWLINSON.

DELHI PRESENTS SOMBRE APPEARANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DELHI, April 3.

Delhi put on official mourning on Tuesday owing to the sad demise of General Rawlinson the Commander-in-Chief in India. All the offices and schools were closed as a mark of respect to the dead chief. Even some private offices suspended their business for the day. The city presented a solemn and sombre appearance. From early dawn the soldiers and sepoys began to move about with their faces grim and sorrowful. The scene near the Hindu Rao hospital, the only hospital on the salubrious Ridge, a hospital bequethed to Europeans by a Hindu philanthropist, was the scene of impressive spectacle. Large crowds had collected there, but not a whisper was to be heard. All was dead silent, with the clock bell showing quarter past 7, a procession of civilians and soldiers, bowed with grief, moved out of the hospital. It was a long procession, a procession of men armed to teeth, a martial procession, formed to do honour to a great military man. The Viceroy's body-guards with flag flying half mast, mounted on their chargers, led the funeral followed by the Scouts Greys, Battery, the 20th Bengal Lancers, a detachment of the Devonshire Regiment, the 2-13th Rifles and 6-13th Frontier Force Rifles, the Royal Air Force, Sappers and Miners, and the Royal Tank Corps. The coffin was carried on a gun carriage drawn by six slow-moving sombre plumed horses. The dress, the helmet and the swords, which the great general used when alive, was reposed on the coffin along with a beautiful wreath from his widow and, another from the King. Immediately following it came the General's charger carrying his master's boots reversed in the stirrup iron. This was the good horse which served Lord Rawlinson on the fields of battle during the Great European War. Then came Staff Sergeant-Major J. F. Coplin of the Royal Army Service Corps, who had for many years been Lord Rawlinson's personal assistant, and he on a velvet cushion carried the numerous orders and medals belonging to the deceased General.

Next came General Sir George Barrow, representing the King, Colonel Rivers Worgan, representing the Prince of Wales, and Colonel Readman representing Prince Arthur of Connaught. It took the solemn procession more than an hour to tread solemnly through the streets lined with people. Silence gripped and hed the throngs as the coffin bearing the remains slowly passed them. The scene was that none who saw it will ever forget.

AT THE CHURCH.

On arrival at the church the coffin was carried up the aisle by 10 soldiers and placed on the trestle provided for it. The service which followed was as solemn as it was impressive. All classes of army were fully represented. Amongst the high officers attending the ceremonial were Lord Reading. Sir Malcolm Hailey, and others. The Bishop of Lahore who conducted the service, in paying a tribute to the general who departed, while life was still at its height and there was no suggestion of "slowing down to terminus," said, "To me, as a non-soldiers, he always seemed just th eembodiment of all that is best and most splendid in the British Army in India. Straight as a die, with the nicest and most chivalrous sense of honour, a true and humble Christian, a sportsman who played on the winning side of a polo tournament on his finger tips with that supreme gift of God, a keen sense of humour and a genuine and unforced sympathy with and understanding of brother men."

The close of the service was most impressive and solemn, the whole congregation standing while "Abide with me," the late Lord Rawlinson's favourite hymn, was sung. The burglers of the Duke of Cornwallis's Light Infantry sounded the Last Post, three volleys were hred in the churchyard by a party of the 2-13th Rifles the drums of the Devons ro'led and the reveille by the buglers paid the last tribute to the gallant soldier.

At 6 o'clock, Lord Rawlinson's coffin was transferred from the church to the railway station. The Coffin was placed abroad, in a funeral offical train. Thus official Delhi bade adieu to "Lord Rawlie," affectionately as called by his soldiers.

A COLABA LIQUOR SHOP.

RESIDENTS' PROTEST.

A number of residents of Lower Colaba have addressed a protest to the Collector of Bombay against the proposed opening of a country-liquor shop in the vicinity of a group of Municipal vernacular schools, situated in the Shroff Street.

In the course of their letter they say:—"We are poor persons belonging to the masses very backward in education, and people are already ruined in drunkenness and there are no hopes of their being improved from this ruining habit, but, we have now realised our mistakes, and do not wish our young generations to be so ruined and to remain in dark in the progressive world. The opening of a country-liquor shop in the close vicinity of a group of schools where the school children are always playing in the small bye-land about 5 yards in width, and where hawkers for eating-stuff for boys and girls sit, and, where from both windows and buildings, one in front of the proposed liquor shop site, and the other at the read of the said liquor shop, all the boys and girls see the scenes of the drunkards, and process of drinking and their bad effects, is highly objectionable as it must necessarily have demoralising effect on them.

They have no objection to this country-liquor shop being opened in the locality itself, but they maintain that it should be removed to a distance at least of 100 yards from any of the two buildings holding the schools. Out of these six schools, one is a night school for the young labourer boys and adults employed in factories and mills, and if the country-liquor shop is near them on their way to school, it is sure to make them fall a victim to the drink instead of achieving education in school.

There is already one foreign liquor shop 25 to 50 yards away from the schools and allowing to open another country liquor shop just close to the schools would be flooding drunkards among the school-going boys and girls."

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay April 7.

(Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.)

Description.	Ready	A/May	J/Aug.
1924/1925 Crop			
Broach M.G.F.G.	..478/485	460 1/2	467
Oomra M.G. Fine	..440/50		
„ M. G. Black leaf.	..420/30		
Bengal M. G. Fine	..420/25		
„ M. G. F. G.	..405/10	412	416
Khandesh Black leaf	..385/400		
Khandwa/Sanavad	..410/35		
Jalna/Aurrangabad.	..400/415		
Harda	..445/55		
Ujjain	..445/55		
Parbhani	..430/40		
Purna.	..445/50		
Nander.	..450/55		
Barsi/Kurdoowadi.	..415/25		
Wardha/Warora.	..455/60		
Nagpur	..460/65		
Katol	..465/70		
Adoni	..475/85		
Sindh/American	..475/480		
Sangli/Mirai	..500/510		
Bagalkot	..480/90		
Coompta	..520/25		
Tirupur	..530/40		

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 4-4-25	— 8722000	613A000
„ Yesterday do	— 12000	8000
Exports to date do	— 7048000	4729000
Stock at Ports 3-4-25	— 929000	584000
„ Interior Towns. do	— 751000	577000
„ Liverpool do	— 1052000	649000
Visible Supply 4-4-25	.. 3574000	2209000
Quantity in Sight do	13487000	10221000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
20335	2552360	2666697	2666916.

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 2nd April.

1924-25	1923-24
9170	17435

Total Stock in Bombay on 2-4-25 8,43,810 B/s. last year—9,02,751 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept, to 2nd April.

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe —	394700	786648	536347
China —	148823	117493	246411
Japan —	1040357	985063	1033764
Coast-Ports ..	20312	42862	30343
Total ..	1604192	1932066	1846865
Afloat in harbour			
Europe —	21670	12901	5874
China Japan & Coast ports —	42198	45000	97375
Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.	
73-7-0	21-13-0	67-14-0	

Remarks:—10 p.m.:—New York yesterday closed 26/31 points and Liverpool 7/8 points higher.

The local market is quiet with Broach at Rs. 460½ and Rs. 466½ for April/May and July/August.

While we are inclined to the opinion that American prices will go higher we think that the increasing weight of cotton in Bombay will ultimately have the effect of widening the difference between the two markets.

The Sampin market closed this morning at 323,90, 320.50, and 318.90 for April, July and October respectively.

Marwadi Bazar Tues. 3-30 p.m. Market:—Quiet.

Broach A/May Rs. 460½ July/August Rs. 467½, Bengal May Rs. 412 July Rs. 416.

MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO'S WIRE.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, Bombay, received the following cable from their friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York, dated April 7th:—

"Short covering owing to improvements in other markets."

ANOTHER CABLE.

Our other New York friends cable as under:—

"Texas needs good rain. Liquidation accomplished. Market improving."

INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING & PRINTING WORKS, LTD.

The seventeenth Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company was held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House," No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on Tuesday, Sir Sassoon David presiding.

The Directors' Report together with the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1924, showed a net profit of Rs. 4,10,765—10—7 including the balance of Rs. 38,673—2—1 brough forward from the last Account. The Directors utilised Rs. 96,000 in paying an Ad-interim Dividend for the half year ending 30th June 1924 at Rs. 8 per Share. They recommended that the balance of Rs. 3,14,765—10—7 be disposed off as follows:—

Dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per share (free of income-Tax) equal to 18 per cent for the year Rs. 1,20,000

Depreciation Account:—Building Rs. 12,000; Machinery Rs. 73,000 Total Rs. 85,000. Reserve Fund Rs. 63,000, Provision for Income and other Taxes Rs. 40,000; To Carry forward Rs. 6,765-10-7. Total Rs. 3,14,765—10—7.

The report was adopted, dividend as recommended by the Directors was approved and Mr. Ahmed Currimbhoy was re-elected as Director for the ensuing year.

THE PREMIER MILLS, LD.

The 8th Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company was held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House," 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on Tuesday, Sir Sassoon David presiding.

The Directors' Report together with the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1924 showed a nett profit of Rs. 1,14,505—14—9 including the Balance of Rs. 66,646—3—4 brought forward from the last account, which they recommended to dispose off as under:—

Depreciation:—Building Rs. 16,000; Machinery Rs. 1,15,000. Total Rs. 1,31,000.
To Reserve for Doubtful Debt Rs 10,000; to Carry forward Rs. 505—14—9. Total Rs. 1,41,505—14—9.

The Report was adopted and Sir Sassoon David and Mr. Ahmed Currimbhoy were re-elected as Directors for the ensuing year.

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ensures by restoring and retaining the lost power due to old age or excesses of youth. This Shastric preparation of Musk, Gold and Makardhwajarasa infuses vigour and virility into the most incapable and impotent making them active and strong in a very short time. Price a phial of 30 Pills at Rs. 10. Descriptive pamphlet sent free on request.
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Economic & Financial Review.

WORKING OF COMPANIES.

BY "KRISTODAS."

The debacle which has overtaken joint stock companies as a reaction against what we now consider the unnatural and artificial boom period as an aftermath of the War has ruined thousands of people and is one of the main causes of the economic distress which is witnessed in the country and of unemployment of middle-class people. It is strange that Indian Companies' Act which was put on the Statute book so long back as 1882 was revised only in 1913 and since this date there is not much agitation for its revision though during the last 12 years not a few important and stirring events have taken place, revolutionising to a large extent conditions of trade and industries and introducing quite novel elements both in the Indian political and commercial atmosphere. It was during the last decade only that we were enabled to see the great potentiality which obviously exists in this land for responding to calls for money. In pre-war days a Government loan of 3 or 4 crores of rupees would have been considered a staggering amount and the event was hailed with satisfaction if this loan was taken up fully. Since then, however, loans even of 50 crores of rupees have been subscribed fully even though at the same time the public response to trade and industrial floatations was very great. It was this capacity of India to respond to calls for money which was taken advantage of by Company-promoters, many of whom were at-least actuated by a genuine, though sometimes misplaced, desire for speeding up commercial and industrial development of the country. The blow which came, however, as a result of over-capitalisation and too much company promition has left in its train a sorry spectacle of "catacombs broken hearts"; and it is almost certain that if nothing is done to improve the working of joint stock companies capital will be made very shy and future enterprises will find it extremely difficult to get finance so vitally essential for their success. Even now, even well-established concerns find it difficult to get deposits which always constituted a good source of financial supplies to industrial institutions. Objection has been taken some times to this combination of banking and industrial and commercial ventures in this country but experience of several years working has sufficiently shown how the acceptance of deposits from the public by joint stock companies has always proved of advantage and benefit to trade and industries. The mechanism of credit is so very delicate that the slightest disruption will unhinge it as was the sad experience practically of all the countries of the world when the great War broke out. The mechanism has been disturbed during the last few years undoubtedly and though several other factors also are required to take it back to its normal conditions it must not be lost sight of that legislation plays no small part in this process. The Indian Companies' Act which governs the working of joint stock companies stands decidedly in need of improvement and amendment suited to the needs of the present times. I have not much faith still in the joint stock principle and am afraid that this exotic has not yet taken its roots in the Indian soil. It is still a question if unlimited liability on the part of promoters and organisers will not work better atleast in preventing waste of public money and frauds and mismanagement. On the other hand, it is argued that, if this principle it not taken advantage of, we may not see any development in trade and industries at all. What we have to do, therefore, is to make an enquiry in the working of joint stock companies in this country and see if any further safeguards are vitally essential for the successful working of joint stock companies, and also if unlimited liability, that is, the elemination of the joint stock principle working, would be conducive to any advantages which we have not at present got. It is also to find out if in case we cannot now dispense with the principle of joint stock working, what are the amendments and modifications required for bringing the Indian Companies Act in line with the times, and making it a powerful and live force insuring an honest, healthy and successful working of joint stock companies.

DANGER ON BOTH SIDES.

There is a danger of a two-fold character; one is from people who have an optimistic faith in the working of companies as they are and who believe that it cannot be further improved. On the other hand, there are people who would not credit the present joint stock companies with any good intentions or good working and who would impute all sorts of vices and motives to the authorities—that-be behind the joint stock companies. As usual the golden mean is between the two extremes. We cannot honestly say that joint stock companies as they are have been conducted with due regard either to legislation or to ethics, nor at the same time can we say that all the joint stock companies and all the people behind them have been actuated by motives which are above suspicion. The danger, again, in the boom periods is that people subscribe to shares or debentures of companies or purchase shares of old concerns at inflated prices without making any enquiries. All that they are concerned with at the moment is pocketing of a premium which they are sure to get on their shares. All the heart-searching comes only when the boom times have gone and with them the inflated prices, and then the danger is to rush to the other extreme of suspicion, doubts and questions. A story is told of a man who purchased a plot of land in the Bombay suburbs during the recent land boom. He was told by his brokers that there were three nice buildings on the land which was close to the Station, which was full of mango trees, etc., etc. It was poetry of the boom times which was translated in the prose of the times of depression afterwards in terms of a scrubby piece of land enclosed on all four sides by other buildings, to which there was no entrance whatever from outside excepting by trespass on neighbouring lands. The three nice buildings dwindled down to two shanties not even good enough for cows, while the mango trees came down to two or three old stubs and the well of living and healthy water came down to be a small pit of dirty water. This story well illustrates the difference not only between the physical conditions but also as between the psychological conditions of boom and reaction times.

FITTING TIME FOR INVESTIGATION.

It may, therefore, be said that the present times are the best for making a satisfactory inquiry into the working of joint stock companies and trying to find out remedies for any lapses or faults whatever they may be. People are now in a chastened mood. I mean by people not only the promoters, organisers, directors, etc., etc., and the "authorities" behind joint stock companies but also shareholders, debenture holders, share brokers, speculators, etc., who may be considerd as the "other side." They have all passed through fire and have suffered more or less therefrom. They have all got their own individual theories as to the causes of the debacle and have also as normally constituted human beings got remedies and penaceas and solutions for the difficulties. The story is well-known of Birbal's replying to a question by Emperor Akbar as to how many physicians there were in the city of Delhi, that all the citizens of Delhi were physicians. The Emperor would not believe it but was convinced of its truth when one day a test was made by himself sitting with his faithful Birbal at the gate of this city with a bandaged head when every person who passed by enquired as to his health and prescribed some remedy or other. The same is the case even with economic grievances and ills. What I mean to say is that there will not be a dearth of evidence or of materials for any Committee appointed to enquire into the working of joint stock companies. In this connection it is interesting to learn that a Committee was recently appointed by the Board of Trade to report what amendments to the Bankruptcy Act 1914 were shown to be desirable by recent experience. This Committee have completed their task and they have already submitted a report, and a Committee is also appointed by the Board of Trade to consider as to what amendments are necessary in Company Law—a course of action which was strongly recommended to the Government by British Chambers of Commerce some months ago. These Chambers in order to enable them to put forth a sound and sane commercial view before this Committee have issued circular letters to their members inviting them to co-operate with them in the investigation of all abuses, complaints, grievances, etc., in connection with Company Law. Points which are being considered for instance by the Commercial Law Committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce are:—

(1) Protection of Unsecured Creditors in respect of Securities given by Companies.
(2) The Making-up of the Accounts of Holding Companies.
(3) The publication of Accounts and Balance Sheets, etc., of Public and Private Companies.
(4) Should the personal liability of Directors of Joint Stock Companies be extended?
(5) Protection against the evils of One-man or similar Companies, particularly as regards their exploitation by Discharged or Undischarged Bankrupts.

It is extremely desirable that our Chambers of Commerce should move strongly in this direction and urge upon the Government of India the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the working of Joint Stock Companies. It will be a move in the right direction and the Government will be helping the cause of development of trade and industries as also of honest and straightforward working of Companies if they in response to such a demand appoint a strong Committee, partly of lawyers and partly of businessmen, to thresh out the whole problem.

BIRTH-CONTROL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the interests of our countrymen, will you be kind enough to find space for the following few lines in your influential journal?

The craze of birth-control by artificial means is likely to spread its roots far and wide in our country. This is directly in antagonism to the ancient Indian ideal of Brahmacharya proclaimed in clear and unambiguous terms by our Rishis and Munis in our Shastras from the Vedas downwards. Let persons who combat Mahatma Gandhi in this respect bear in mind the following—

"We call our fathers fools, so wise we grow,
Our wiser sons, no doubt, will think us so."

The demands of modern society with its wear and tear, its bustle and hurry its poverty and debility, its dyspepsia and insomnia, can be effectively met with one and only one weapon and that weapon is Brahmacharya. In this one word lies a complete solution of hard and naughty problems of Eugenics, Mathusianism, Ethics and what not. So simple and yet so sublime! May the benecent plant of Brahmacharya in married life flourish in our country and give us the blessing of "sound mind in a sound body."—Yours, etc.,

P. N. KACHHI.

M. S. High School,
Indore, April 2.

STEADY NERVES.

Steady nerves are essential to every man working under the hard conditions of life in the tropics; if your nerves go to pieces it is then that you realise to the full the effects of ill health.

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Pretty Mocking Bird (with Flute Obligato) *Bishop* — D. B. 798
Si carina—Slumber Song—"Dinorah" *Meyerbeer* — Rs. 7-0

JOHN McCORMACK (Tenor)

I saw from the beach—Old Irish Air *arr. H. Hughes* — D. A. 636
Padraic the Fiddler - - *J. F. Larchet* — Rs. 5-0

MICHELE FLETA (Tenor)

Ay, Ay, Ay - - - - *Osman Perez* — D. B. 525
Henchido de amor Sante—"La Dolores" *Breton* — Rs. 7-0

DMITRI SMIRNOFF (Tenor)

Forgive me, bright celestial vision—"Pique Dame" - - - *Tchaikovsky* — D. A. 569
What is our life?—"Pique Dame" *Tchaikovsky* — Rs. 5-0

MARJORIE HAYWARD (Violin)

Romance—Love Song, Op. 17 - - *R. Friml* — B. 1926
Valse, Op. 37, No. 3 - - *d'Ambrosio* — Rs. 3-8

MAYFAIR ORCHESTRA

"Poppy"—Selections, Parts 1 and 2 — C. 1178 — Rs. 4-12
"Primrose"—Selections, Parts 1 and 2 — C. 1180 — Rs. 4-12
Bells across the meadow - - - *Ketelbey* — C. 1173

LYRIC THEATRE ORCHESTRA — Rs. 4-12

The Crystal Gazer—Intermezzo *Howard Carr*

BROOKE JOHNS (Humorous)

Mindin' my business - - *W. Donaldson* — B. 1923
I'm gonna knock - - - *J. S. Hanley* — Rs. 3-8

The records listed above are from the April List, copies of which can be obtained from any authorised dealer, or direct from

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ANÆMIA	JAGGED NERVES
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INTER-COMMUNAL GOOD WILL.

ESSENTIAL FOR PERMANENCE OF SWARAJ.

OUDH HINDU CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were passed by the First Oudh Hindu Conference held at Lucknow on the 28th and 29th March under the presidentship of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—

1. This Conference declares emphatically that it is essential for the preservation of peace and happiness of India and the attainment and permanence of Swaraj that all communities residing therein should live in peace with each other, promote mutual friendship and goodwill; it, therefore, earnestly enjoins upon all Hindus to keep this fundamantal principle in view in all their efforts to promote their communal, legitimate and just interests and to preserve and spread their religion.

2. (a) This Conference is, on principle opposed to separate communal representation in the legislatures of the country and in local bodies and desires an early abolition of the same as it regards it to be wholly antagonistic to the growth of the system of national Government in this country.

(b) This Conference deprecates the attempts that are being made in certain quarters for the extension of the system of communal representation to local bodies in provinces where it does not exist and in educational institutions of the country and is definitely of opinion that such an extension will prove disastrous to the interests of the nation at large.

3. (a) This Conference notes with deep regret the policy which has recently found expression in some responsible quarters of encouraging members of the Mussalman community to expect favoured treatment which, if granted, cannot but mean an encroachment on the just right of other communities. This policy is calculated to foster communal jealousy and disunions which should be the aim and endeavour of every system of good government to eliminate.

(b) That as public servants have to serve all sections of the public and not merely the particular communities to which they might belong this Conference strongly condemns the policy of introducing communal considerations in making appointments to public services at the sacrifice of efficiency. In the opinion of this Conference the State should provide fair and equal opportunities to the youth of all communities for qualifying and competing for admission into the public services but should confine the selection to those candidates who prove themselves most competent in the test.

4. That this Conference emphasises the urgent necessity of establishing widows homes and orphanages at suitable centres for the protection of Hindu widows and orphans.

5. That this Conference urges upon all Mahants, Mathadhipatis adhikaris of temples, trustees of Hindu public religious endowments the urgent necessity generally of taking their proper share in all activities for the advancement of Hindu Samaj and Dharma and more especially of maintaining or giving adequate support to Sanskrit Pathashala, Ayurvedic Chikitsalas, Anathalyas and Vidhwa Ashramas for Hindus.

MILITARY TRAINING.

6 Whereas for the attainment of Swaraj it is essential that the Indians should train themselves to defend their country against foreign aggression and to maintain law and order within the country, this Conference advises Hindu youths to utilise to the full whatever opportunity may be available for receiving military training.

7. This Conference requests the Government to release the Katarpur prisoners as they have already suffered long terms of imprisonment and also in view of the fact that rioters of other places like Malabar have already been set free.

8. This Conference supports in their entirety the resolutions No. 2 and 3 of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha held at Belgaum and urges upon the Oudh Hindu Sabha to take early steps to carry out these resolutions.

9. That this Conference requests those Hindu shopkeepers of Lucknow who keep their shops closed on Basant Panchmi when our Jain brethren take out their procession to discontinue this practice as it hurts the feelings of our Jain brethren.

10. That this Conference deplores the desecration of the Hindu temple and consequent riots at Amethi on Janma Asthmi last and while it abstains from expressing any opinion or allocating any blame on either side, it notes with regret that proper steps were not taken by the officers on the spot to prevent the desecration.

11. That this Conference is of opinion that the restrictions relating to the performance of Arti in the Aminabad Temple which have been temporarily agreed upon are unjust to the Hindus and against the principles underlying the resolutions of the Unity Conference, and appeals to the leaders of both the communities to meet together and finally settle the question in a satisfactory manner.

12. That this Conference has learnt with much regret that the University has not made provision for holding the Diploma Examination in Sanskrit. That in view of the fact that 86 per cent. of the population of Oudh is Hindu who regard the promotion of the study of Sanskrit as a religious duty and of the fact that when the Taluqedars agreed to pay a regular contribution for the maintenance of the Canning College, they particularly mentioned in it that they did so for the promotion of the study of Oriental languages, this Conference requests the University authorities to make suitable provision for the study of Sanskrit at the University and for the holding of the Diploma Examination in Sanskrit.

KOHAT.

13. This Conference places on record its sense of indignation at the atrocities committed on the Hindu population of Kohat by a large number of their Mussalman fellow townsmen or neighbours. It also places on record its condemnation of the failure of the local authorities to afford necessary protection to the Hindus. This Conference urges upon the Government the justice and necessity of taking prompt action to give adequate relief to the sufferers and to restore a sense of future security among them to enable the Hindus to return to their homes in Kohat. The Conference also expresses its heartfelt sympathy with the Hindus in their sufferings.

14. This Conference supports the resolution relating to Shuddhi passed at the Hindu Mahasabha which met at Kashi and expresses its full sympathy with the work of Shuddhi and hopes that those who may be engaged in this work will act in conformity with the resolution relating to conversions passed at the Unity Conference which met at Delhi. The Conference requests the Hindu community that it should accept as Hindus those who adopt the Hindu religion and deal with them as it deals with Hindus.

DELHI UNITY CONFERENCE RESOLUTION.

"That every individual or group is at liberty to convert or reconvert another by argument or persuasion but must not attempt to do so or prevent its being done by force, fraud or other unfair means, such as the offering of material inducement. Persons under 16 years of age should not be converted unless it be along with their parents or guardians. If any person under 16 years of age is found stranded without his parents or guardian by a person of another faith he should be promptly handed over to persons of his own faith. There must be no secrecy about any conversion or reconversion."

15. This Conference urges upon the Hindu community to discontinue the evil practice of nautch and the use of intoxicants and calls upon the members of various sections of the community to put the matter before their respective Biradiris to give effect to this resolution.

THE MODERN PRESS.

A JOURNALIST'S VIEWS.

Confessing at the outset that he came to acquire and not to impart knowledge, Mr. A. C. Wentworth Lewis, Editor of "The Englishman", addressed the Calcutta Rotary Club on the newspaper Press.

"I have come," he said, "as a lamb to the slaughter to talk about something which every one of you, with the possible exception of some of my journalistic colleagues, knows infinitely more about than myself. (Laughter). Just as in these latter days no fully fledged millionaire thinks that he is completely equipped unless he owns a newspaper or newspapers—in the old days it used to be a grouse moor in Scotland and a yacht at Cowes—so everyone who is not a journalist is convinced that he can edit a newspaper far better than those whose duty in life it is to provide you with the news you imbibe with your "chota hazari" and the views which at later hours of the day you inflict upon your fellowmen as if they were your own." (Laughter).

Mr. Wentworth Lewis proceeded to ask for an explanation for "this deepseated human belief that the profession of journalism is open to any and every man, and that it would be far more effectively performed if it were taken out of the hands of its regular practitioners". He advanced two reasons—the universality and the power of the modern Press. The former was bound to give the journalist the appearance of a "Jack of all trades—Master of none." Everyone found in a newspaper something—often many things—on which he was more of an authority than the conductors of the paper. Therefore, he jumped to the conclusion that he knew more about the whole business than the journalist forgetting, perhaps, that journalism, like medicine, engineering, commerce, law, etc., had its own technique.

POWER OF THE PRESS.

As regards the power of the Press, Mr. Wentworth Lewis said that in the rush and bustle of the modern world and intercommunication of classes, towns, provinces, countries and continents, the written word had superseded the spoken word and newspapers had ousted books, partly because the world wanted views as well as news hot and strong—different every morning.

In conclusion, the speaker said despite the fact that journalism was a calling which brought one closely into touch with human frailty and encouraged and fostered a cynicism of outlook and expression, according to their lights, journalists and the Press did try to speak honestly and straightforwardly the truth that was in them.

In the subsequent discussion Messrs. H. Hobbs, G. W. Seabridge, A. C. Atkinson, H. E. Watson and the Chairman (Mr. F. E. James) took part.

One speaker advanced the argument that the editorial side of the newspaper was influenced far too much by overtures of big advertisers.

Mr. H. E. Watson denied that this was so. In every newspaper office, he said, the last word as to what was put in the news columns rested with the editorial department. From his personal experience it was a matter of extreme difficulty to secure the inclusion of advertisers' paragraphs. The system worked ultimately to the benefit of advertisers' themselves, as a newspaper was brought primarily for its news. If readers discovered the columns filled with thinly disguised advertising, they would cease to take the paper, and the influence of advertising proper would speedily decline.—*The Statesman.*

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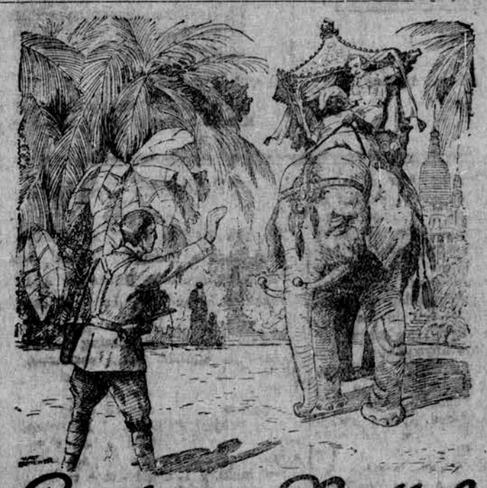

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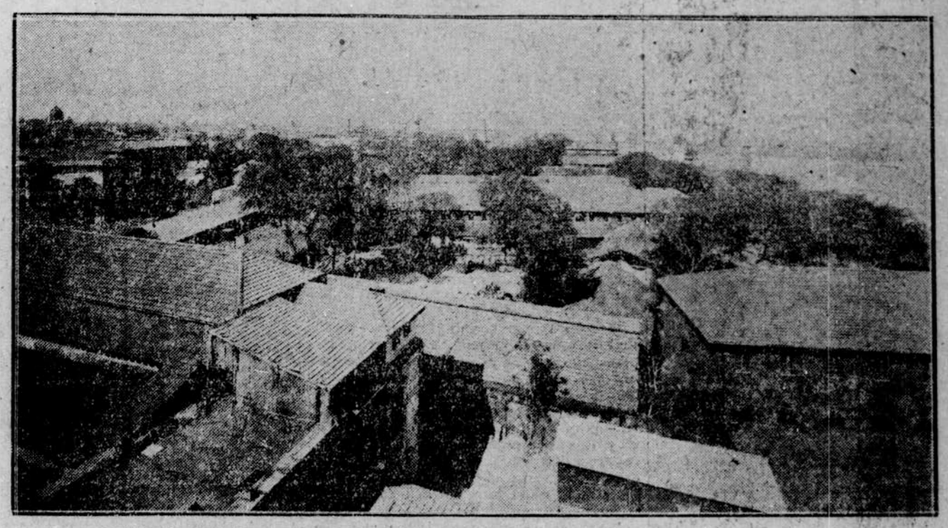
ABYSSINIAN WARRIORS.

Courtesy: "Das Flustriete Blatt"

IN FULL PANOPLY OF WAR.

BOMBAY CASTLE FOR SALE.



"Bombay Castle"—or what remains of this historic group of buildings hidden behind the Town Hall and Mint, is now offered for sale by the local Goverment. The Castle was built by the Portuguese so far back as 1526.

ABYSSINIAN NOBILITY.

Courtesy—"Das Illustrierte Blatt."

Dedjasmatsch Madu, one of the highest officials in Abyssinia and his wife, Princess Kaffai.

A MOSQUE IN PARIS.

World Wide Photos.

A portion of the garden and one of the minarets of the Mohammedan Mosque in Paris. When completed it will cost 6,000,000 francs. It was built by a Morocoan architect.

JAPANESE ROYAL WEDDING.

Courtesy:—"Illustrated London News."

After their wedding in the Palace at Tokio: Prince Asaakira Kuni and his Bride, Princess Tomoko Fushimi, in their picturesque costumes, at Prince Kuni's residence.

PHEROZSHAH MEHTA GARDEN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I wish to write a few lines on a subject which trifling as it may seem at first considerations, is yet one involving serious consequences if allowed to pass off light heartedly. It is always good to prevent the disease than to try and remedy it once that it is rampant. Nobody will ever wish that a thing of beauty should be allowed to be stained here and there by dirty spots. But, that is what is actually beginning to happen with the subject of my letter. I mean the Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta Gardens. We need not say that it is one of the most lovely spots in the whole of the Bombay Presidency, the *resd-ez vous* of hundreds of people of various castes and creeds. Now-a-days it has become so popular that on holidays and Sundays one hardly finds sufficient space to walk without being pushed by the one and elbowed by the other. Benches being insufficient for such a big rush of men, women and children, people have quietly slipped into the habit of sitting on the beautiful grass lawn.

One does not mind all that, but when liberty is changed into licence one has every right to seriously launch one's protest. Sir, this liberty of allowing people to sit on the lawn has now been abused by some gentlemen. A good thing may be used, but what is more (as in the present case) is also abused. Last week, which saw many Hindu festive days, was responsible for one important change, which was certainly a change for the worse. Some Hindu gentlemen formed themselves in small companies and played cards on the grass lawn. I do not for a moment suggest that they were gambling, of course they were, as I persistently marked, having a pleasant time. But we must remember that this beautiful garden which if allowed to be used by some for such an innocent enjoyment may one day be turned into a veritable gambling arena. For I distinctly observed that the members of companies increased on the succeeding days; but what is more was that I saw some Pathans playing cards a few days after! We all know what serious consequences follow when once people begin to gamble. It is quite likely that this place which is so popular and quiet may be, when time comes, deserted by persons owing to the fear of being looted or hurt. Once we allow playing of cards, it is certain that in a short time people will begin to gamble too. All these may seem pessimistic to some, but it is better to be so, rather than to be optimistic and become wise after the event. Every day history of our Presidency teaches us sufficiently enough to nip this evil in the bud, and pass orders to the Sepoy in charge of the Garden not to allow anyone to play cards at all. Some obstinate *gentlemen* might persist in playing and so it is necessary that the Sepoy should be provided with a copy of orders passed by the authorities. I hope that "Clayton Maharaj" and those concerned will take this matter into hand for immediate consideration for the sake of public peace and tranquillity. If this is not done, we may say "Beware, lest history may repeat itself.!"—Yours etc.,

RATAN BARJORJI S. COOPER.

Cumballa Hill,
April 5.

ANJUMAN-E-ISLAM HIGH SCHOOL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For the past few days this rumour afloat in Bombay that the present Principal of the Anjuman-e-Islam High School has tendered his resignation and that his period of service will terminate on the 31st of July next. The present Principal is an old gentleman and he needs rest and I hope that the present authorities of the Anjuman will accept his resignation and give him the rest which he richly deserves after so many years of hard work in the school.

Now what about his successor? My informant has told me that a tug of war is going on between two groups of Anjuman authorities. Mr. . . wants a Hindu gentleman who is at present serving in a local school as an assistant teacher, while Mr. . . is insisting that a Mahommedan should be appointed so that he may be able to infuse the Islamic spirit in the school which is so much lacking there at present. The result will be interestingly watched by those who have the good of the Anjuman School at heart. May we hope that the School authorities will move in the matter very soon and try to secure as zealous a worker in the cause of education as the late Mr. Faizullah Bhai of blessed memory?—Yours, etc.,

SHABNAM.

BRAHMIN BAITING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, who both as a member of our University and as a Councillor of our Legislative Council seems to imagine that he is doing service to his community by never missing an opportunity to inveigh against non-Musalmans, and particularly Hindus and especially the Brahmins. His latest is in the course of the debate in the Senate of the University on the subject of Oriental Learning. Rising to speak on the motion before the House he went off at a tangent and finished only after making it a grievance that the Brahmins having taken to English learning had come to monopolize the posts in Government service. May I ask that esteemable gentleman once for all whether in making such complaints in season and out of season he means to say that the Brahmins have all along been conspiring to keep out members of other communities from acquiring English learning and therethrough sharing the opportunities of public service along with themselves? If the Mussalmans or any other community (except the Untouchables) lagged behind, whose fault is it? Surely Muslims are not under the disabilities of the Untouchables within Hinduism. Nor is the foreign Government a Brahmins *raj*! Whose is the fault then, if the Mussalmans of this presidency are really as backward as they are alleged to be? Have the Government schools and colleges ever refused admission to them as Muslims? Have even the private non-Muslim-managed institutions like those of the Deccan Education Society or the Shikshana Prasarak or the Surat Education Society ever closed their doors against Islamic applicants for admission? As for the other communities' active sympathy towards Muslims' education, I make the militant Maulvi a present of one fact known to me—viz: that the Kanara Muslim Education Society owes nearly 60 per cent of its funds to Hindu and other non-Islamic donors. Does that betoken any selfish conspiracy on the part of non-Muslims against the Muslims, I wonder?

"O wad some power the giftie gie us, to see oursel as others see us!"—so that Maulvi Rafiuddin and Co., may turn their light inwards and leave off the game of Brahmin-baiting and Hindu-nagging, even at the risk of a less secure chance at the next communal election to the Council, and *perhaps* to the Senate;—for I don't know what his standing in the latter body is, —whether the worthy owes his place in it to nomination or election or what else. —Yours etc.,

RATIONAL NATIONALIST.

Karwar, April 1.

J. N. PETIT INSTITUTE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Anent the annual general meeting of the J. N. Petit Institute published in your yesterday's issue, allow me to place before those concerned the following through your esteemed paper:—

The reading loving public of Bombay who have found a wealthy friend in J. N. Petit Institute to satisfy their wants well, I hope, put forward some concrete suggestions before the authorities now that they are looking into the question of extending the Library and its activities.

The membership, it seems, is limited and many an applicant have to wait long before they get admission, personally owing to no vacancy, though the appreciation about the increase of members gives a different idea. This waiting is especially very long, say over even 6 months, in the case of III class members. With all the safeguards for enrolment and membership, it is hoped, admission would be made more easy.

The second point is the very small number of commercial and technical books in the library. Bombay is a big commercial centre and the need for authoritative books on technical and commercial subjects both or men in the business line and students in the various colleges, is keenly felt.

It is hoped the above will be taken into consideration at the proper time.—Yours, etc.,

56A.

TRAMWAY SERVICE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you will kindly allow me to draw the attention of the authorities of the Bombay Electrical Supply and Tramways Co Ltd., to the desirability of establishing a direct service from Tank Bunder to Dhobi Talao and the Museum East. I regret to find that cars do not run from Tank Bunder to Ballard Pier and the Crawford Market. In consequence of the discontinuance of this service a considerable section of passengers is put to much inconvenience and hardship. Formerly cars used to run direct to Dhobi Talao, Ballard Pier and Sandhurst Road Bridge and the public greatly appreciated this arrangement.—Yours, etc.,

JOHN PHILIP

Byculla, April 6.

ENGINEERING EXAMINATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—This year the papers in "Mechanics and "Drawing" for the first year in Engineering Examination were drawn by the learned examiners, (I fear), possibly without the knowledge of the syllabus. From this year the course of the Engineering College has changed and so also the syllabus. A mere glance at the syllabus shows that the examiners have asked the question from the portion which the students are not expected to know and have not asked a single question from the machine Drawing. The syllabus does not state that the boys are expected to know free-hand drawing, isometric views and they have asked questions from these portions. Indeed it has been a very great astonishment to the student when they saw the question paper.

Who is going to suffer? Of course the students. Is the University going to take this fact into consideration when declaring the results? I sincerely appeal to the University to treat this matter with sympathy which it deserves.—Yours, etc.,

"AN ENGINEERING STUDENT."

AMENDING CATTLE TRESPASS ACT.

The "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 6th instant publishes the text of the following Bill, for the introduction of which leave was granted to Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan, M.L.C., at the meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay on the 18th March 1925, viz., Bill No. VII of 1925.—A Bill further to amend the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, amended by Act IX of 1924.

In the statement of objects and reasons, it is stated:—"Powers under sections 4, 5, 6, 13, 14 and 17 of Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, are transferred to various municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay. Such municipalities appoint their own pound-keepers, other than the Police Patel who is *ex-officio* pound-keeper. The Municipality of Dhandhuka appointed their own pound-keeper, whereupon the Police Patel filed a declaratory suit No. 97 of 1923 in the Civil Court of the Sub-Judge of Dhandhuka and Ghogha The Court declared the Police Patel as the *ex-officio* pound-keeper on the strength of the existing proviso to Section 6 to the Cattle Trepass Act. The Police Patels are sometimes councillors of municipalities and the anomalous position of a subrdinate of the municipality, being the councillor, arises. The pound-keepers of municipalities, other than the Police Patel, have no legal status and the fines recovered by them are illegal unless the Act is amended so as to give requisite powers of appointing their own pound-keepers to the municipalities.

CORPORATION AND VACCINATION PROPAGANDA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Professor A. R. Wallace, O.M., LLD., D.C.L., F.R.S. whom the late W. T. Stead called "our greatest modern man of science" says in his "Vaccination—A delusion":—

"Medical men are interested parties, not merely in a pecuniary sense but as affecting the prestige of the whole profession. In no other case should we allow interested persons to decide an important matter. Whether iron ships are safer than wooden ones is not decided by iron masters or by ship builders but by the experience of sailors and by the statistics of loss. In this matter of vaccination both doctors and Government Officials, however highly placed, however eminent, however honourable, are yet utterly untrustworthy. Beginning in the early years of the century and continuing to our own times, we find the most gross and palpable blunders in figures—but always on the side of vaccination and on the testimony of medical men themselves, a more or less continuous perversion of the official records of vaccinal injury "in order to save vaccination from reproach." Let this be always remembered in any discussion of the question. The facts and figures of the medical profession in regard to vaccination must never be accepted without verification."

In view of what Prof. Wallace says here, I am not at all surprised that the Municipal Medical Committee sees no objection to vaccination propaganda at public expense. I trust, when this matter comes up before the Corporation, our city Fathers will reject the suggestion of the medical committee which is interested in perpetuating the vaccine delusion and in this matter follow the practice of the English Ministry of Health and discountenance vaccination propaganda at public expense.—Yours, etc.,

X

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.